BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

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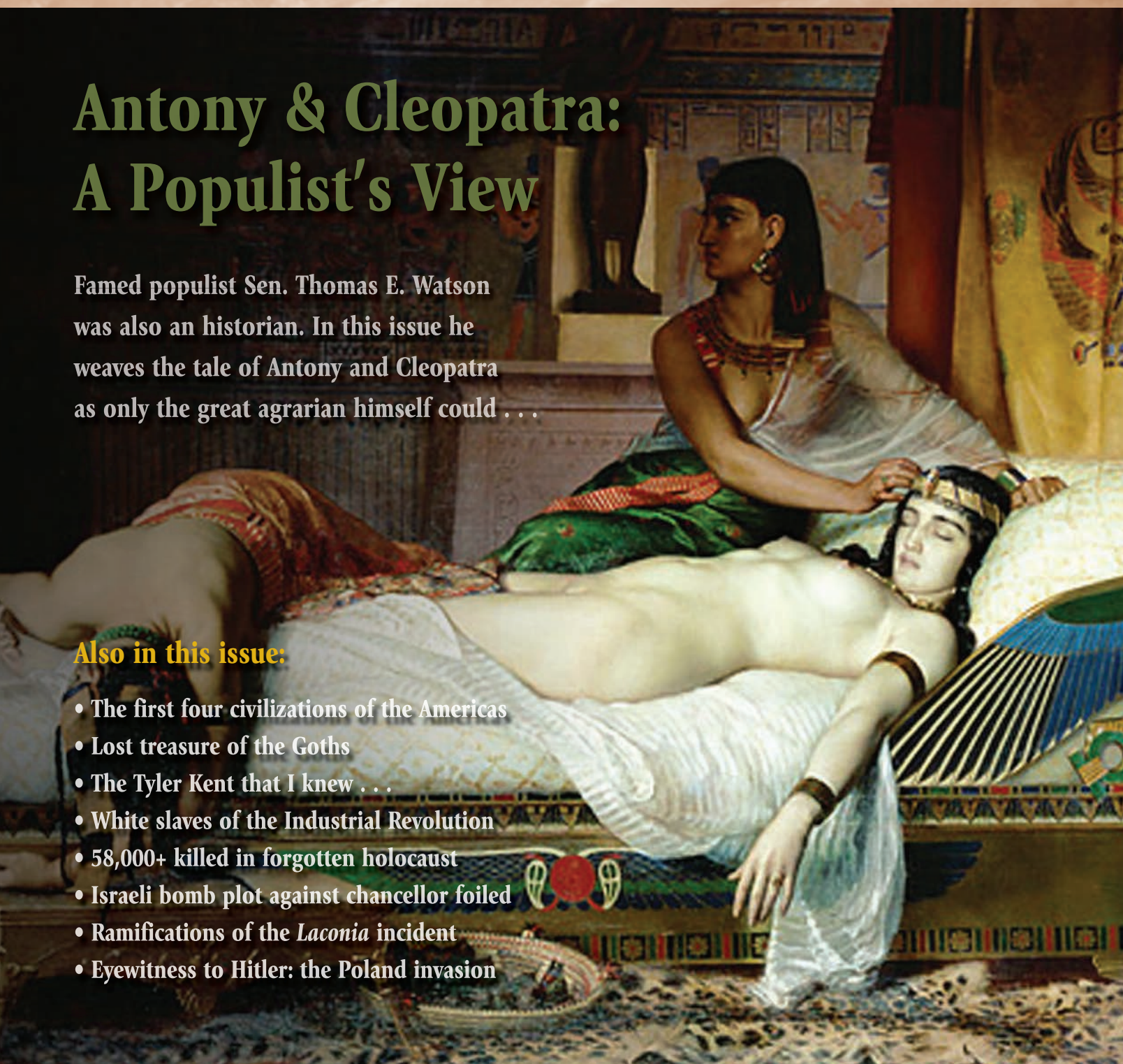

Antony & Cleopatra: A Populist's View

Famed populist Sen. Thomas E. Watson was also an historian. In this issue he weaves the tale of Antony and Cleopatra as only the great agrarian himself could . . .

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- The first four civilizations of the Americas
- Lost treasure of the Goths
- The Tyler Kent that I knew . . .
- White slaves of the Industrial Revolution
- 58,000+ killed in forgotten holocaust
- Israeli bomb plot against chancellor foiled
- Ramifications of the *Laconia* incident
- Eyewitness to Hitler: the Poland invasion

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Good Ideas Never Die—if We Don't Let Them . . .

On April 25, 1995, about 8 p.m., Reinhold Elstner burned himself to death on the steps of Munich's historic Feldernhalle. It was a protest against what he rightly called "the ongoing official slander and demonization of the German people and German soldiers 50 years after the end of World War II." As he said, "If only one German comes to consciousness and finds his way to the truth, then my sacrifice will not have been in vain." Also not to be forgotten is a martyr of a different sort. Horst Mahler has given his life to the cause of historical Revisionism. He is currently serving what amounts to life in prison in Germany because he refuses to parrot the lies of the Holocaustian dogmatists. Incidentally, we understand Horst recently celebrated his 74th birthday (he was born Jan. 23, 1936 in Haynau, Lower Silesia, now in Poland). Readers will find a guest editorial by Horst Mahler on page 3. Happy birthday, Horst. We want you to know your sacrifice is being remembered.

Addresses for several jailed thought "criminals":

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Germany

And let's not forget that on March 19, 2009, Mahler's wife, the lawyer and former university teacher Sylvia Stolz, was herself convicted and imprisoned for "holocaust denial" and for her assertion that a "Jewish foreign power" rules the German federal authorities and the Western world, and for claiming that the German courts practice "Allied victors' justice" by limiting free speech.

In the words of Horst Mahler: "The ultimate victory of the truth is inevitable, as is the defeat of the global Zionist empire. However, we have no way of knowing how much more time must pass, or the exact circumstances that will usher in the victory of the truth. We have to wait and see."

Equally, we can rest assured that the free thoughts of those who resist the priesthood of Holocaustianity will never die.

On a happier note, we have received news from Zundelsite webmaster Ingrid Zündel that her husband, Ernst, imprisoned in Germany and Canada for seven years for thought crimes, is due to be released in March.

In this issue we have published as our lead story the tale of Antony and Cleopatra as seen through the eyes of one of America's greatest populists—Sen. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia. The article came from a long-lost book by Watson entitled *Sketches of Roman History*. It is doubtful you will see the writings of Watson in any other journal of history published in America. In Watson's view, Egypt's history was sealed as soon as it became a slave to the usurers—the ancient moneylenders. How apropos. ✦

—John Tiffany, Assistant Editor

GUEST EDITORIAL BY HORST MAHLER

TIME FOR GERMANS TO CHALLENGE THEIR OVERLORDS

The great mystery of human history has finally entered our consciousness as knowledge of Truth. The passage of God through the world that He created is revealed to us as the eternal struggle within God Himself, as He participates in the struggle against evil on behalf of what we humans consider the Good. Through us, God thus becomes Absolute Spirit, which, transcending morality, is neither good nor bad.

Man cannot judge God. We can exist only as a Volk. Without a Volk, Man cannot exist as Man. As Herder taught us, nations exist as thoughts of God. They have identity and significance only insofar as they can be distinguished from one another. An orchestra consisting of nothing except violins would quickly bore the audience. Every Volk is a separate thought or concept of God and has the obligation to preserve itself as such, through all vicissitudes. . . .

Zion's redemption began with Jesus' words: "You (the leaders of Zion) belong to your father, the devil, and you want to carry out your father's desire. He was a murderer from the beginning, not holding to the truth, for there is no truth in him. When he lies, he speaks his native language, for he is a liar and the father of lies. Because I tell the truth, you do not believe me!"—(John: 8, 44-45)

The Jews established the Empire of Mammon as a challenge and admonition for the nations of the Earth. The Empire of Mammon is now reaching its end, however. It has the lie of "gas chamber genocide" to thank for its culmination as well as its fall. The gas chamber or "Auschwitz Lie" was indeed the greatest lie in the history of mankind.

Now that the world monetary swindle has culminated and been exposed, the world is asking itself: "How could such a swindle have occurred?" It came about through international illusions about the role and the true nature of Judaism, in particular illusions about Jewish plutocrats. These illusions have now vanished, along with the make-believe homicidal gas chambers utilizing Zyklon B Insecticide at Auschwitz Concentration Camp. The Auschwitz Lie has finally run its course and the truth has triumphed.

The mighty protector of Israel, the United States of America, is disintegrating before our eyes, while the "Holocaust" Cult is devouring itself in ratlike fury by persecuting those who dare to expose it. If there were real empirical, forensic or documentary evidence for the unique crime that the controlled media call "Holocaust," they would certainly have presented it long ago, and this would have enabled them to neutralize their skeptics with ridicule. But there is no such evidence, since no gas chamber genocide occurred.

It is incumbent upon companions of our Volk to deliver the death blow to the "Holocaust" Cult, and this can be accomplished only through self-sacrifice. Until now we have been duped by the controlled media into opposing the compulsory "Holocaust" dogma under the banner of freedom of opinion. From now on, however, we are no longer restricted to struggling for human rights under this banner. Now there is more at stake than winning freedom to express opinions. The continuation of our existence as a German nation is at stake, the survival of our Volk.

Guilt kills the human spirit, as mankind has known since the pioneering discoveries of Sigmund Freud. Section 130 Paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code is more than a mere "muzzle"—it is a weapon for the spiritual destruction of our Volk, used in relentless attacks on our existence as a nation. Section 130 is illegal under international law. We are compelled to defend ourselves against it—and not just for our own sake. . . .

Germans must comprehend that, in the ancient Talmudic spirit, Zion is now attacking our right to defend ourselves and preserve our Volk with life imprisonment! Such drastic punishment is a good measure of their desperation. It has become necessary because Germans of sound character can no longer desist from speaking the truth and calling the Auschwitz Lie by its name.

Everyone who acknowledges the right and the necessity of self-defense has a duty to oppose the Jewish genocide against the German spirit. The way to oppose this genocide is to speak the truth.

In our day, the German who does not kowtow to Zion will be relentlessly brought before the courts and deprived of his freedom, so that he will spend his life behind bars. I stand convicted of exposing Talmudic perfidiousness by ceaselessly calling the Auschwitz Lie by its name and confronting it with the truth. . . .

At the age of 73, I can expect to spend the rest of my days under the dictates of the foreign interests that dominate our Fatherland. Twenty-one months of imprisonment have already been pronounced. In addition to this, the vassals of foreign domination in Potsdam District Court demand another 57 months while those in Munich demand 72 months. For a 73-year-old man, a sentence of 12-13 years is life imprisonment. *Quod erat demonstrandum*! [This is what had to be demonstrated.]

I ask my fellow Germans: Do you want to languish forever? Throw off the yoke of Jacob! We have the most powerful weapon of all, the Truth. We must make use of it! ✦

—By Horst Mahler
Translated from the German by J.M. Damon

Horst Mahler is a political prisoner in Germany facing life in jail for spreading Revisionist truths in contravention of German law. ***J.M. Damon*** is a translator of German manuscripts. Damon has done yeoman's work in bringing sensitive German documents related to Revisionism to English-speaking audiences.

In the Battle of Actium, in western Greece, on September 2, 31 B.C., Mark Antony attempted a breakout with his fleet to escape Octavianus's blockade and regroup in Egypt. With his large ships, he sailed out of the Ambracic Gulf and engaged Agrippa's navy. Though Antony's naval forces fought valiantly, they were unable to counter Agrippa's vast numerical superiority. Under the eyes of both armies, the tide turned against Antony. The commanders of Antony's land forces promptly surrendered without a fight. Here Antony, with Cleopatra, points out to sea before the battle, probably discussing strategy, in a painting created in 1769 by Johann Heinrich Tischbein the Elder.

Antony & Cleopatra: A Populist Point of View

EGYPT HAS EVER BEEN A LAND OF UNSOLVED MYSTERY, of tragedy and dramatic episodes. Her myths are so mingled with her history and prehistory that her authentic origins are even more uncertain than once were the sources of the Nile. The Western world has always been fascinated by Cleopatra, the last native ruler of Egypt until after the Muslims took over. But ethnically she was not a true Egyptian; her blood was Greek (Macedonian). Yet certain interests persist in trying to portray her as a negro. Here is the romantic traditional saga of one of Egypt's classic, timeless tales: the death of Cleopatra, as related by the great populist Thomas Watson in 1908 in his *Sketches from Roman History*. The book looks at the history of Rome from a farmer's perspective instead of the usual imperialistic one. This article was adapted from that long-lost book.

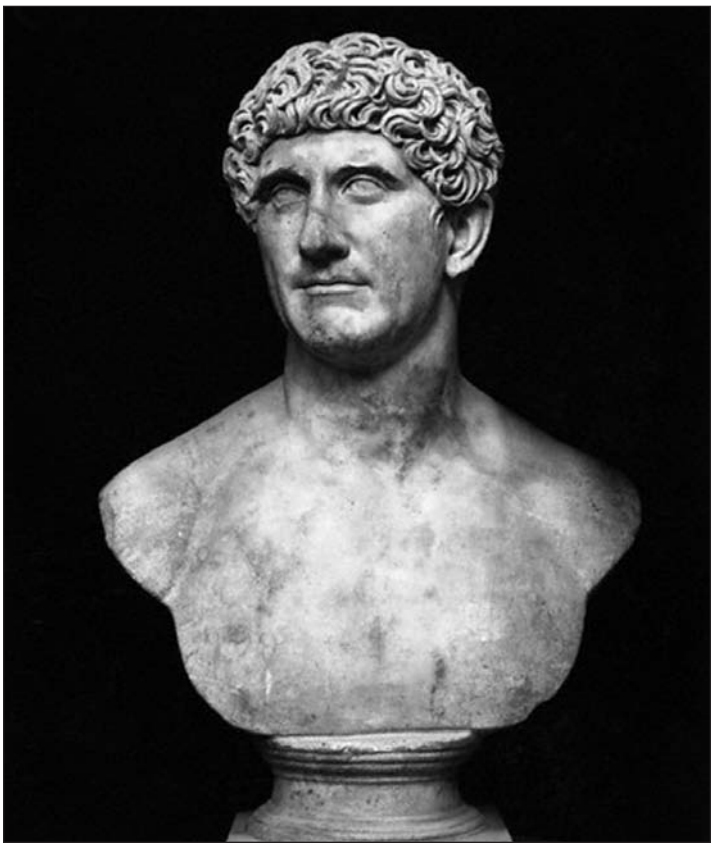
BY THOMAS E. WATSON

The youthful Moses was initiated into the secrets of the Egyptian religion, and who will dogmatically deny that what he learned deeply colored the laws and religion of the Jews? If that be so, who can measure the extent to which we ourselves are influenced by the religion of the great temple of Karnak, by the faith that was the support of the throne of the pharaohs?

Alexandria of today may give little physical evidence of venerable age, but one is impressed with its antiquity when he recalls that it was there that Alexander the Great slept in his coffin of gold, and the fierce beginning of the Christian religion emphasized its bloody conquest over paganism by tearing to pieces in the streets the learned and lovely pagan teacher, Hypatia (A.D. 370-415).

The story of the native race is one of almost continuous and cruel servitude. Slaves to the conqueror the Egyptians have been from time immemorial, and slaves they are today.

Some years ago, they had a ruler who was splendidly lavish in his extravagance. He spent everything that he could lay his hands on, and when his supply of money was exhausted, he was taught the trick of issuing bonds. The Rothschilds and other European usurers were glad to get mortgages on so fertile a country as Egypt, and they eagerly bought the khedive's bonds. When they had secured a sufficient number, they



Bust of Mark Antony (83-30 B.C.). He had a thick head of curly hair and rugged looks that some might consider coarse but that had a certain appeal to many women.

CLEOPATRA'S BARGE, painting by Frederick Bridgman. Shakespeare presented this colorful description of Cleopatra's royal barge: "The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,/Burn'd on the water: the poop was beaten gold; Purple the sails, and so perfumed that/The winds were love-sick with them; the oars were silver,/Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made/The water which they beat to follow faster,/As amorous of their strokes. For her own person,/It beggar'd all description: she did lie/In her pavilion—cloth-of-gold of tissue—/O'er-picturing that Venus where we see/The fancy outwork nature: on each side her/Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,/With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem/To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. . ."

stopped buying and demanded payment of interest.

The khedive had no money to pay with and, in the long run, Great Britain and France took possession of Egypt in behalf of the bondholders. Then, through a blunder of the French ministry, Great Britain became sole landlord of Egypt. In the process of quieting the title (1882), it became necessary for this Christian country to bombard Alexandria, slaughter many of the Egyptians and send their champion (Ahmed Arabi Bey; aka Arabi Pasha) into captivity; but they finally got full possession, and the land of the pharaohs is now ruled by the English for the benefit of the Jews.

* * *

Cleopatra was born in 67 B.C. [Most authorities say 69 B.C.—Ed.] She was the daughter of King Ptolemy XI, who died in the year 51 B.C., leaving a will in which he bequeathed his kingdom to his daughter Cleopatra, and his eldest son Ptolemy. He directed that these two, brother and sister, should marry—this being an Egyptian royal custom. Cleopatra was proud, self-willed, accomplished and seductive. She spoke several languages, and had a fascination of manner that was irresistible.

There was a certain man named Pothinus, a eunuch, who was the tutor of the boy king, Ptolemy, and this eunuch was ambitious. He wished to rule Egypt through his pupil. Therefore he intrigued against Cleopatra, declaring that she was meditating on a plan to secure the throne for herself alone, by calling in the Romans to her aid. The fact that the eldest son of Pompey the Great had been in Alexandria two years before, and had become her lover, gave some color to the accusations of the eunuch.

Rioting took place in the streets, and Cleopatra, believing that Pothinus meant to have her killed, fled toward Arabia. Here she raised an army and marched on Pelusium. Her husband, the boy king, also collected an army, and he advanced to meet her.

At this time it was that the fugitive Pompey the Great came to Egypt, where he expected friendship from the children of Ptolemy XI, since it was his influence that had replaced their father on the throne.

But the unfortunate Pompey, having lost all his power to do more good or harm, had no mercy to expect from the cruel ministers of Ptolemy. They pretended to welcome the fugitive, but secret orders that Pompey be killed were given, and he was murdered.

Caesar soon landed at Alexandria, where he turned in horror from the embalmed head of his rival, and hotly denounced the criminals, Pothinus and Achihlas.

After learning that the two armies of Cleopatra and Ptolemy were confronting each other, and that civil war was about to begin, he ordered that both should disband forces and submit their dispute to him for adjustment.

Ptolemy, cunningly advised by Pothinus, did not disband his army, but appeared before Caesar, paid his court in the most deferential manner, and misrepresented the facts of the case as well as he possibly could.

Cleopatra disbanded her troops but did not appear before Caesar. She knew that in the attempt to reach Alexandria she would fall into the hands of Ptolemy's soldiers, and that Pothinus would put her to death.

Indeed it was only when Caesar sent the message a second time that she knew he was expecting her, for Pothinus had intercepted the first message.

To reach Caesar in safety, she resorted to a clever stratagem. Aided by faithful servants, she went to Alexandria in the night; as a bale of goods and upon the shoulders of Apollodorus, a Sicilian, she was carried into the royal palace, and into Caesar's room. At his feet, Apollodorus laid down his burden, and the beautiful young queen rose from the uncorded bale of goods; and with her luminous eyes, her musical voice, her voluptuous person, her bewitching manners, the sorceress of the Nile made instant conquest of the amatory Roman. Caesar became Cleopatra's champion, her lover, her entranced devotee.

A war followed—in which Caesar narrowly escaped ruin.

After Ptolemy and Pothinus had been defeated and slain, Caesar lingered on, in Egypt, when his legions were urgently needed in Asia, in Africa, in Spain and even in Italy. So infat-

ONLY ONE VERIFIABLE DEPICTION?

What are said to be the only contemporary sculptures of Cleopatra in existence are carved into a wall at the famous temple of Hathor at Dendera (or Tentyra), like the well-preserved one shown here. She looks nothing like later depictions of her, but has an odd chubby appearance, like a well-fed hamster. Her cartouche (her name in hieroglyphs) is at upper left. She is depicted as Hathor herself, the goddess of love, music and beauty, with horns representing the horns of a cow, also symbolic of the crescent Moon. A hymn to Hathor says: "Thou art the mistress of jubilation . . . the mistress of music, the queen of the harp playing, the lady of the choral dance, the queen of wreath weaving, the mistress of inebriety without end." At right, this image from Dendera has been identified by some researchers as an image of Cleopatra. Others say it is the goddess Hathor. However, a royal cartouche appears at left.

uated was he with Cleopatra that he was planning with her a pleasure journey up the Nile. They fitted out a vast and sumptuous houseboat, upon which preparation was made for every kind of luxury, entertainment and dissipation.

But the Roman legionaries murmured mutinously, the officers protested that duty called them away and, thus, almost by force, Caesar was torn from the arms of this wonderful and most dangerous woman.

After he had finished a series of victories, Caesar wrote to Cleopatra to meet him in Rome. She went, taking with her the boy she had borne to her imperial lover. This child was named Caesarion.

Taking up her residence in Caesar's villa on the right bank of the Tiber, she held splendid court there as the mistress of the foremost man of all the world. The satellites of Caesar paid homage to her, and even Cicero sought her friendship.

After the assassination of her lover, she returned to Egypt.

Caesar had, as a matter of form and policy [and Egyptian tradition—Ed.], caused her to marry her younger brother—also named Ptolemy—and soon after Cleopatra's return from Rome, this brother and husband died. She was suspected of having had him poisoned, in order that she might reign alone.

After the Battle of Philippi, in which Mark Antony defeated the army of Brutus and Cassius, the Roman world was at the feet of the avengers of Caesar.

Cleopatra had really sympathized with that side during the struggle, and had sent a fleet to support it; but a tempest destroyed the fleet and Cassius, who was near at hand with his army, had compelled the Egyptian queen to send him troops. A part of the Egyptian navy also joined Cassius, but without orders from the queen.

Now that Antony was master of the east, he sent to Cleopatra, commanding her to appear before him at Tarsus, in Cilicia, to explain and defend her conduct during the war.

And with this message, which compelled the queen to come to him as before her judge, begins the most marvelous and dramatic love-story that history records. Poets, from the lowest to the highest, have sung of it and never tire of it. From Shakespeare's clown to the magazine versifier, the sorceress of the Nile fascinates them all. Historians, painters, sculptors, essayists, romancers, none can resist the subtle spell of the loves of the Roman soldier and the Egyptian queen.

When Antony's messenger saw Cleopatra and delivered his message, the young queen decided to go to Tarsus, not as a suppliant fearful of punishment, but as a goddess in search of conquest.

On a barge plated with gold, with sails of Tyrian purple, with silver oars that rise and fall to the music of lyres and harps, Cleopatra entered Tarsus by way of the Cydnus, she herself reclining upon a couch beneath an awning of cloth of gold, and surrounded by beautiful young girls, nearly nude, who pose as nymphs of the sea and bear garlands of flowers. As the vessel glided on, to the sound of music, it breathed perfumes as it went, for incense and spikenard were kept burning by the slaves that surrounded the barge.

When this gorgeous picture flashed itself upon the city of Tarsus, multitudes flocked to the river to gaze upon it. The splendor of the vessel, the charm of the music and the sweet incense that floated to the shore, and above all the dazzling loveliness of the queen and her semi-nude attendants drew everybody to the strand.

"Taking up her residence in Caesar's villa on the right bank of the Tiber, she held splendid court there as the mistress of the foremost man of all the world."

Antony, holding court in the agora, suddenly found his tribunal almost deserted. Asking and learning the cause, he too hastened to feast his senses upon so ravishing a spectacle.

Cleopatra went to a palace, in which she had secretly caused elaborate preparations for entertainment to be made, and when Antony, already half enslaved, sent her an invitation to sup with him, she invited the Roman to sup with her. He did so—and was his own master no more.

Antony was a great soldier but a weak man. On the march and in the field, he was one of the hardiest warriors of Rome. Next to Caesar, he was the ablest of Roman commanders. But in times of peace, he was a voluptuary, devoted to self-indulgence, a libertine, a drunkard, with a passion for the pleasures of the table. Prodigal as Caesar himself, he was much coarser in his sensuality, and infinitely more reckless.

Judged by the effigies, Antony was not only not handsome, but was gifted with a grand ugliness, which may itself have been attractive to women. At all events he was ardently loved by his wives, and appears to have been loved by Cleopatra. He was large and tall in person, black-eyed, with a mass of black hair, and had the frank, blunt manners of a soldier.

The first favor Cleopatra asked of her lover was that her son Caesarion be recognized by the masters of the Roman world—Octavianus, Antony and Lepidus—as legitimate heir to the throne of Egypt. It was so decreed.

Then this fascinating fiend requested Antony to cause her sister, Arsinoe, to be put to death. Hired assassins were sent, accordingly, and Cleopatra's sister was murdered in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

Then several other individuals were put to death at her insistence; but details would be tedious.

At the time the Egyptian queen came to Tarsus, the Roman army was about to march against the Parthians [see January/February 2010 TBR—Ed.]. The arrival of the sorceress changed these plans, and Antony followed Cleopatra as she went back to Alexandria.

The life they lived in Egypt can be summed up in one sentence. Boundless extravagance, shameless dissipation, a carnival of lustful pleasures that left no sensual appetite unsatiated—such was the mad orgy of the lord of all the east and the sorceress of the Nile. It was during one of the feasts of this wild and prolonged debauch that Cleopatra and Antony drank a pearl, dissolved in vinegar, that was worth a fortune.

During the latter part of the year 39 B.C., the Persian war made it necessary for Antony to go to Italy. His wife, Fulvia, is said to have fomented this conflict for the purpose of compelling him to break away from Cleopatra. Fulvia died at this time, and mutual friends of Octavianus and Antony brought about a meeting and a reconciliation. Another arrangement was made between them by which Octavianus remained master of the west, Antony of the east and Lepidus of Rome's holdings in Africa.

Besides, a marriage between Antony and Octavia, the sister of Octavianus, was brought about, and thus permanent peace seemed ensured.

Had Antony been able to have been faithful to his noble wife, it is reasonably certain he would never have had a war with her brother. Master of the east, Antony would have lived and died, leaving his children by Octavia to ascend the throne of imperial Rome, on failure of nearer heirs. As a matter of

CLEOPATRA'S DEBT NOT TO BE FORGIVEN

Although Egypt was inherently a wealthy land, loaded with gold and grain, Cleopatra's ancestors had already worked up a vast debt to Roman Jewish bankers. As a result, Rome had no use for a friendly relationship with Egypt. This debt gave the Roman ruling class a reason to feel vengeful toward Cleopatra and Egypt. Cleopatra thought that through her relationships with Caesar and Antony she could gain respect and power—perhaps even forgiveness of Egypt's debt. Here she was sadly mistaken. Her extravagance impressed many Romans, but did not reduce the animosity of Roman senators and their wives, who also hated the sexual freedom Cleopatra exemplified. The painting above by Alexander Cabanal shows Cleopatra watching as she tests poisons on prisoners. She enjoyed studying poisons by making experiments with them on wretched prisoners.

fact, descendants of Antony did in this manner come to inherit imperial power.

After his marriage to Octavia, Antony lived in Rome nearly a year. Then he and his noble spouse went to Greece, and made their home in Athens for two years.

For three years, the Roman triumvir had seemed to forget Cleopatra. But military necessity compelled his going to Syria, and he was no sooner on the soil of the east than the old madness seized upon him again.

He sent for Cleopatra; she came; and the licentious orgy was renewed. Forgetting the devoted Octavia, oblivious to the danger of insulting Octavianus and the Roman people, lost to pride and shame and honor, this frenzied lover lavished upon his wanton the provinces of Rome and the revenue of the empire.

After an ill-considered expedition against the Armenians, which resulted in great disaster and a frightful winter retreat for the Romans, Antony reached the crisis of his career. The noble Octavia, hearing of his plight, begged her brother for reinforcements and supplies for Antony. Obtaining them, she sailed for Athens, and from there wrote to her husband, asking permission to join him.

He and Cleopatra were together, and he refused to allow his wife to come. The wiles of the sorceress overcame the hesitation of her lover, and the doomed man reeled recklessly toward the abyss.

Returning with Cleopatra to Egypt, the bacchanalian revels began again, and it was not until the year 34 B.C. that Antony finally marched again against the Armenians. The campaign was brilliantly successful, and a triumph was decreed him. Instead of going to Rome to celebrate it, as custom bound him to do, he celebrated his triumph in Alexandria—to the scandal and indignation of Rome.

Alexandria never witnessed such a magnificent spectacle as that of Antony's triumph. The victor himself rode in a chariot drawn by four white horses, while the captive king and queen of Armenia, and their two sons, walked, bound in chains of gold.

Cleopatra (1917), a silent film directed by J. Gordon Edwards, starred Theda Bara as the evil queen, and was a box office smash. One of the most elaborate Hollywood films ever produced up to that time, it featured lavish sets and cost $500,000 to make and employed 2,000 people. The film was loosely based on Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. Bara wore a variety of fantastic, elaborate costumes, some quite risque even by today's standards.

When the triumphal chariot came to where Cleopatra sat upon a throne of gold and ivory, Antony halted and presented his royal captives to the Egyptian queen. Then there was a vast banquet spread in the gardens of the palace and in the public squares.

After this, Antony and Cleopatra seated themselves upon two thrones of gold and ivory, while the trumpets sounded, the troops presented arms, and the multitude acclaimed the lovers. Then Antony announced that Caesarion, the son and heir of Julius Caesar, should be called "king of kings," and that Cleopatra herself should be called "queen of kings."

Then he gave kingdoms to each of the three sons that Cleopatra had borne to himself.

Completely infatuated, Antony passed the bounds of sanity in his passion for the queen. Her effigy was engraved on his imperial coins, her name upon the shields of his soldiers. He accepted an Egyptian office under her, and she was borne about the streets in a chair. He, the lord of the east, condescended to follow on foot in her train.

He even made a will in which he divided the Roman East between Cleopatra and the children she had borne him. In this will Caesarion was recognized as the heir of Julius Caesar to the Roman west. Of all the mad things that Antony had done, this of setting up Caesarion as heir to Julius Caesar, and therefore as a rival to Octavianus and his descendants, was by far the maddest. It made war inevitable should Octavianus learn the contents of the will.

* * *

Octavianus at length grew weary of Lepidus and deposed him. This left two men supreme in the Roman world, Antony and Octavianus. That peace between them would be difficult to keep was natural, but Antony forced the issue by claiming that Octavianus had not shared with himself the provinces taken from Lepidus, nor Sicily, taken from the younger Pompey.

The great rivals began to intrigue against each other, to

indulge in mutual reproaches, and to compete for the favor of the Roman people.

The partisans of Octavianus made the most of Antony's scandalous profligacy at Alexandria and of his lavish gifts of Roman territory to the Egyptian queen. Meanwhile, Antony did nothing effectual in the way of helping his partisans at Rome. He had many powerful friends there, and his faithful wife was eager to do whatever was possible in his behalf; but Antony was his own worst enemy and paralyzed the efforts of his wife and his friends.

While Octavianus by his prudence constantly added to his strength, Antony lost ground steadily. Some of his partisans fell off, because they could see nothing ahead but disaster, as the natural consequence of his sloth, his prolonged debauches, his insane infatuation for the queen. Some were offended by Cleopatra, whose sarcasms and veiled threats were quick to be aimed at any friends of Antony whom she suspected of wishing to rouse him from the spell she had cast upon him.

Two of Antony's friends—very intimate friends—who had been thus made enemies, not only went over to Octavianus, but carried to his jealous ear the story of the will.

Violating the law, Octavianus tore the will from the sacred keeping of the vestal virgins, and it was read out loud in the Senate.

There can be no doubt that Octavianus was more alarmed and incensed by the recognition of Caesarion as the heir of Julius Caesar than at all the other acts of Antony combined.

I think that historians have not dwelt sufficiently upon the two great provocations given Octavianus by Antony—first, the outrage to his sister and, second, the setting up of a foreign bastard as heir to the Roman purple.

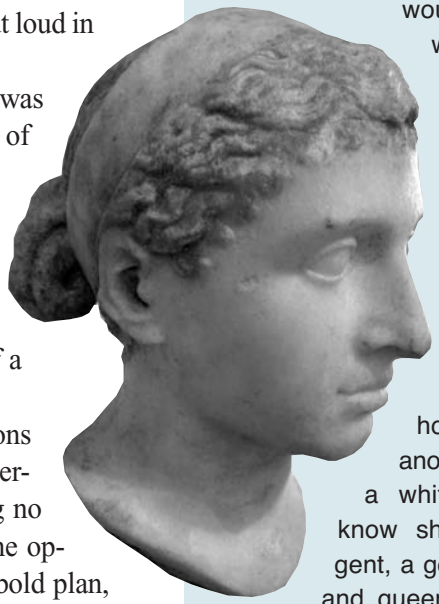
Each of the rivals began to make preparations for the final struggle. Octavianus was careful, persistent, systematic, wasting no time and losing no opportunity. Antony's management was just the opposite. He began, on a great scale and with a bold plan, but he allowed Cleopatra to join the army, and she came with all the essentials for turning the camp into a Capua. In vain Antony's officers implored him to send the fatal woman away. He had not strength to resist her tears, her lascivious embraces.

The lovers were in Athens during portions of the years 32 B.C. and 31 B.C. It was at this time that the vindictively jealous queen prevailed upon Antony to send orders to his wife,

Antony & Cleopatra:

What did they really look like?

Was Cleopatra beautiful? Ugly? Or somewhere in between? She is depicted in the movies and by many a modern artist as a great beauty. The Egyptians portrayed her as a chubby cheeked (see page 7). Do the coins shown above show us what she and Mark Antony really looked like? Here he appears to have a "boxer's" nose (broken possibly from combat), while she is shown as a plain Jane with a beaky nose. Since these coins are from her reign, one would think this is at least how she wanted posterity to remember her and her lover. In one set of coins Cleopatra and Mark Antony look very similar. In another set, she has "an enormous neck and the features of a bird of prey." At left is a bust presently found in a museum in Berlin. Below, a different looking bust from Smyrna. What evidence we have seems to suggest she was not a beauty. But one thing appears clear: In all these depictions, however different from one another, she is certainly a white woman. We know she was intelligent, a good diplomat, and queen of an area important for Rome, so it is no wonder that leaders of Rome like Julius Caesar and Mark Antony would "fall in love" with Cleopatra, while another Roman leader, Octavianus (the future Emperor Augustus), would fear and revile her.



at Rome, to vacate his house. The noble woman had refused to obey her brother when he had directed her to leave Antony's palace, but when her own husband commanded it, she wept and obeyed.

The army of Antony consisted of 110,000 men. Besides, he had a great fleet. Octavianus, also, had a large army and a large fleet. His forces both by land and sea were smaller than those of his rival but were better commanded.

Antony's resolution and confidence forsook him, and he vacillated in his plans. First he would join battle on land; then, he changed his mind and preferred a sea fight. In fact, he was torn by contending emotions and acted like one distracted.

There were 17 kings in his tent one evening before Actium, and all of his allies and lieutenants urged that they make the struggle with his army.

As Antony had never commanded in a naval action, there can be but one explanation of his fatal decision to stake all upon a sea fight: The queen of Egypt was there with her 60 sail, and the queen, with an eye to a safe return to Egypt, urged a naval action. The wavering Antony so decided, and lost the Roman world in the Battle of Actium.

"It appears that all might have gone well for him had not the queen at the turning point in the fight, spread sail and fled. Antony lost his head completely."

It appears that all might have gone well for him had not the queen at the turning point in the fight, spread sail and fled. Antony lost his head completely, for this Egyptian fleet was his reserve. To lose his reserve and his paramour at the same instant overwhelmed him, and he pursued her, taking his own ship out of the action. The reserves gone, and the chief gone—the Antonians were completely beaten.

Antony abandoned his fine army, which slowly went to pieces. Following the flagship of Cleopatra as it fled, Antony overtook it, and boarded it. Then, prostrated by a sense of his loss and degradation, he sat down on the prow of the vessel, buried his face in his hands, and so remained, silent and suffering, for three days and nights.

Refusing for several days to see the queen, Antony at length allowed her women to bring them together. They supped, the wine flowed, Actium became a memory, and the lovers were lovers again.

On their return to Egypt, Antony acted the recluse, the Timon, for a little while, making no preparations to meet the attack that he knew that his rival would soon make. The queen, on the other hand, acted with courage, vigor and foresight. But what did she hope to do against the might of united Rome?

As Octavianus drew nearer, both Antony and Cleopatra wrote to him. Antony, indeed, offered to sacrifice himself if Octavianus would spare the queen and leave her in possession of her throne. Octavianus did not reply.

The queen, more selfish than her lover, endeavored to negotiate terms for herself, leaving Antony to his fate. With her, Octavianus temporized, for he wished to prevent her from destroying anything of great value.

At length, the Roman legions appeared, and Antony gave battle. In a cavalry fight he won a brilliant victory, and he then led out his army for a general engagement. His infantry broke, bore him along with the rout, and all was lost. The queen, in anticipation of the worst, had built a large and lofty structure, at once a treasure-house and a tomb. When the last hope should be gone, she meant to withdraw into this building and kill herself.

When Antony reached the palace, after his final disaster, he found it deserted, for Cleopatra had betaken herself to the tomb.

In the belief that the whole world had abandoned him, and that even the woman for whom he had thrown the world away had forsaken him also, he turned to his faithful freedman, Eros, and commanded that Eros slay him.

Instead Eros slew himself.

Then Antony thrust his sword into his own breast, and sank upon a couch, mortally wounded.

Cleopatra heard of the tragedy and was frantic with grief. She sent, and Antony was borne by, a few faithful soldiers, to the base of the tomb. From above, the queen and her two women, Eiras and Charmian, threw down ropes that were made fast to Antony's body, and the three women drew him up to a lofty chamber in which they had taken refuge. Cleopatra from above, tugged at the ropes, her face full of horror, her raiment disordered, and Antony slowly ascended from below, bleeding, dying, gazing upward fondly and stretching out toward the queen his supplicating hands—how piteous the spectacle!

At length he was dragged into the room, and lifted to a bed. He died in the arms—covered with the kisses—of the queen. The maddest of imperial lovers had added the gift of his life to the sacrifice of pride, of honor, of power, of home, which he had already made to the sorceress of the Nile.

By stratagem, Octavianus secured possession of the person and the treasures of the queen. There was an interview in which she made a ghastly attempt to ingratiate herself with

This portrayal of the death of Cleopatra by French artist Jean Andre Rixens (1846-1924) goes along with the official story, complete with the handmaidens following their mistress into the void. There are holes in this version, one being the note Cleopatra sends Octavianus just before killing herself. It is uncharacteristic for one bent on suicide to deliver a warning to someone likely to try to stop the person. It is more likely Octavianus had her killed and concocted the whole "asp bite" story.

the conqueror, but his cold voice and averted eyes told Cleopatra but too plainly what her fate would be after Octavianus had used her to grace his triumph.

Deceiving Octavianus for a moment, she managed to have brought to her feast a basket of figs in which was hidden a viper, which, aroused by a golden pin, struck its fangs into her arm, and thus gave her the painless death that released her from the power of Rome.

Her faithful women, Eiras and Charmian, died with her.

Lifeless on her golden couch, arranged in her royal robes, Eiras dead at her feet and Charmian dying—thus the Roman soldiers found Cleopatra when, suspecting her purpose, they forced the door.

Charmian with her dying hands was placing the diadem on the cold brow of the queen.

"Is this well done, Charmian?" cried a Roman soldier.

"Yes," the heroic Egyptian replied, "it is well done, and worthy of a queen, the descendant of so many kings."

Octavianus allowed Cleopatra to be buried beside Antony, and he gave honorable interment to the bodies of Eiras and Charmian; but Caesarion was put to death.

Antony's folly in setting him up as the heir of Julius Caesar cost Caesarion his life—just as it had much to do with Antony's own ruin.

It appears to be a historical fact that Cleopatra experimented with various poisons in her efforts to find one that gave death without pain. Criminals under sentence were the victims upon whom she practiced her horrible experiments. It was by this method that she learned that the bite of the viper called the aspis caused no suffering, but led the victims, through a gentle sleep, to the portals of death. ✦

Thomas E. Watson (1856-1922) was a famous populist U.S. senator from Georgia and a prolific author. He is remembered as a voice for the disfranchised white Southerners. Watson led an interesting life, working both within the Democratic and Populist parties. He rose to power while refusing to compromise his support for working-class Americans and farmers. Watson is featured in *Profiles in Populism*, by Willis Carto.

SEN. THOMAS E. WATSON: CHAMPION OF THE COMMON MAN

BY PAUL ANGEL

Considered one of the greatest of all populist politicians, Thomas E. Watson (1856-1922) never shied away from his support for those who pay the bills and bleed in the wars—the farmers and working-class citizens in the United States.

Born in the small town of Thomson, Ga., Watson grew up in a working-class family in the heart of the South following the Civil War. Dabbling some as a teacher and a lawyer, Watson entered politics as a Democrat in the early 1880s and was elected to the Georgia state Legislature in 1882.

In the 1890s, Watson split with the Democrat Party and joined the growing populist movement, helping to found Georgia's Populist Party. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1890 and served from 1891 until March 1893. After being defeated, he returned to Thomson, Ga., to work as a lawyer. He also served as editor of the *People's Party Paper*.

In 1896, Watson was chosen by the Populist Party as the vice presidential candidate to run with William Jennings Bryan. However, Democrats betrayed the populists, putting Arthur Sewall, a "conservative," outspoken opponent of the burgeoning labor movement in the United States.

For the next 20 years Watson worked with the populists, going so far as to run for president twice on the Populist Party ticket in 1904 and 1908. During those years, Watson founded two populist-oriented publications, *Watson's Magazine* and *The Jeffersonian*, which maintained great influence on public opinion in the country, especially in Georgia.

In 1920, upon the fading of prominence of the Populist Party, Watson switched back to his old Democratic Party and won a seat in the U.S. Senate. His term was tragically cut short, however, when he died in 1922 after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage.

Watson will always be remembered as an unfaltering critic of the international Money Trust and the massive corporations that controlled politicians in this country with their money. To this day, a 12-foot-high bronze statue of the great populist leader stands at the Georgia state Capitol Building in Atlanta inscribed with the following: "A champion of right who never faltered in the cause." ✦

TOM WATSON led an interesting life, working both within the Democratic and Populist parties. He rose to power while refusing to compromise his support for working-class Americans and farmers.

THE ADVANCED CIVILIZATIONS OF PREHISTORIC AMERICA

WHERE DID THEY COME FROM & WHY DID THEY VANISH?

By Frank Joseph

Just as modern America is the product of overseas immigrants, so the four civilizations that preceded it were sparked by outside influences. First came the Adena, as archeologists refer to the culture, in 1,000 B.C., their culture exploding full-blown between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River. For 17 centuries, their material finesse ranged from massive earthworks and hill-forts to dentistry and intricately designed tablets. They introduced pottery making, and were the first Americans to practice organized agriculture.

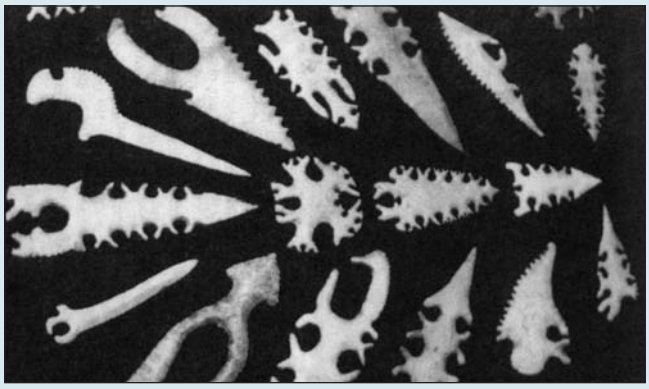
Around 300 B.C., an entirely different people, the Hopewell, sprouted up in the Ohio Valley. They built immense ceremonial centers, some of them connected by actual highways; they sculpted the effigies of great birds, lizards and fantastic beasts into a sacred landscape; and imported extraordinary quantities of luxury goods from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian shores of the Great Lakes. But in A.D. 400, the Hopewell suddenly went extinct, and the last of the Adena followed three centuries later.

A dark age of 200 years ensued until the sudden appearance of a pyramidal megalopolis founded near present-day St. Louis, Missouri. Shortly after A.D. 1300, Cahokia and its dozens of affiliated city-states lay in ruins. On the other side of the Mississippi River, contemporaneous Anasazi construction engineers laid out a vast irrigation network across the Southwest, where they raised monumental religious arenas and multi-storied building complexes before vanishing into prehistory.

It may be something of a shock to realize that U.S. civilization is far from unique—that it has been preceded on this continent by four others, which have come and gone. Recognition of their former existence naturally draws comparison with the current version, which, so far, is less long-lived.

After more than a thousand years of dominating the eastern half of the continental United States, the Adena may have had more justification to regard themselves with the same self-confidence we enjoy. Yet, little more was left after 17 centuries of

Above, researcher Arlington Mallery holds a tube of iron slag he excavated from an Adena mound in the Ohio Valley. Native Americans did not make iron. How did it get there? Did Old World cultures influence the Adenans?



Above right, an example of Adena head deformation. **Above,** finely crafted, identifiably Mayan flints dug out of the Oklahoma soil prove a vast trade network was in place.

their achievement than overgrown mounds that baffled early Colonial Europeans passing through the Ohio Valley.

Remarkably, all four pre-U.S. civilizations, like our own, were sparked by foreigners, immigrants, in these cases, from Western Europe, Asia, Mexico and South America. They were, for a time, highly successful, but one only managed to beat the odds of survival. The Mississippians never lost control of the new world they created around A.D. 900. They shut it down themselves 420 years later, and walked away, were not driven out, to Mexico. The secret of their unique power lay in human sacrifice. While such a practice seems to us an unthinkable atrocity, it nonetheless had its political utility by sufficiently overawing the masses of native peoples. The Anasazi strove to make the same impression through astronomical sleight-of-hand, with less success.

But the Anasazi—onetime masters of Chaco Canyon—might provide us with our most cogent parallel. The lifeblood of their desert society was water. So long as it gushed in unhindered abundance, the otherwise parched land blossomed, people prospered, and all was well. But when drought conditions began to turn off the flow, civility was proportionately replaced by savagery. Throngs of devout pilgrims to the Sun god were brushed aside by gangs of killers more interested in cannibalism. The Hohokam and Anasazi had made water the single prop of their economy. With its increasing unavailability, organized society became unsupportable. Modern dependence on another liquid could prove no less fatal. Is our addiction to oil anything like the sole reliance placed upon water in New Mexico a thousand years ago? If so, the Four Corners microcosm might yet foreshadow our 21st-century macrocosm.

"Recognition of the fate that overcame our Adena, Hopewell, Mississippian and Anasazi predecessors is enough to compel comparisons with the condition of our own society."

The Adena and Hopewell suffered extermination at the hands of other ancient Americans, not foreign invaders.

The trouble with history, as historians themselves repeatedly point out, is that no one ever learns from it. Each generation presumes it is immune from the perils that brought down previous cultures, which are regarded as entirely unrelated to contemporary affairs. Seen from a wider perspective, the story of civilization in North America, as it is everywhere, is a recurring cycle of birth, growth, expansion, prosperity, corruption, decline and death. We are given no reason to imagine that our civilization is less caught up in this fundamental pattern than any of the organized societies that flourished prior to our own.

As ours was not the first, it will not be the last. Those who come after us may have as little evidence of our onetime existence than we have today of the long-neglected "great houses" at Chaco Canyon. Indeed, large parts of our cities are already in ruins. Future archeologists sifting through the remains of an abandoned church building on Chicago's south side will be no less challenged than today's excavators trying to puzzle out the mysteries of Pueblo Bonito. Comparisons such as these may engender a sense of futility, but only if we choose to be spectators of history. We may be on the sidelines where the past is concerned, but the energies and influences set in motion by those who came before us reverberate into our times and beyond, even though we may be oblivious to such forces.

Mere recognition of the fate that overcame our Adena, Hopewell, Mississippian and Anasazi-Hohokam predecessors is enough to compel revealing comparisons with the condition of our own society. Will it follow them into the recycling bin of history? Or will we defy the deadly pattern by learning from their parallels?

But just what were these parallels? In short, every pre-Columbian civilization on the American continent was sparked in turn by outsiders from Western Europe, Japan, Mayan Yucatan and pre-Inca Peru. These high cultures were entirely conceived and built by the newcomers, who initially separated themselves from the numerically superior, racially distinct native masses among whom they dwelt.

But prolonged prosperity and resulting self-indulgence eroded barriers initially erected by the foreign civilizers to preserve their identity. Cultural decay degenerated into economic collapse, followed by social dislocation, climaxing in the formerly high culture's violent overthrow. The Adena ended up victims of genocide under Kentucky's Falls of the Ohio, where thousands of their bones are still found. The Hopewell were no less thoroughly exterminated by the ancestors of today's Indian tribes. The Anasazi were inevitably consumed in a cannibal frenzy that left Chaco Canyon deserted for all time.

It has all happened before. It is happening now. ✦

A new book on the subject of this article is: *Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America: The Lost Kingdoms of the Adena, Hopewell, Mississippians, and Anasazi*, by Frank Joseph (Inner Traditions/Bear Publishing, 2010). The book (softcover, 310 pages, #533, $18 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for S&H rates. You may also call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077. Use Visa/MasterCard. Joseph is the assistant editor of *Ancient American* magazine in Wisconsin.

A NEW TAKE ON EUROPEAN HISTORY

Christian Monks

And the High Technology of the 'Dark Ages'

We are taught to call the Early Middle Ages "the dark ages" in Europe. But the truth is, society was making notable advances during this era. We just had not heard about it, because the court scribes were too busy writing about more "important" (to them) things like wars and the lives of the ruling class members. And our modern historians, until recently anyway, have simply followed their lead. But thanks to new knowledge coming from the archeologists, history is being rewritten to conform to the facts of reality in this matter, and credit is going to those to whom it is due.

By John Tiffany

The earliest clear evidence of a water wheel comes from ancient "megali" Greece and Asia Minor. Such a device was recorded in the work of Apollonius of Perge of c. 240 B.C. (surviving only in Arabic translation). Mithridates VI Eupator, king of Pontus, is said to have had a water mill at his palace at Cabira before 71 B.C.

The Romans were apparently the first to invent a water wheel, in this case vertical in orientation. A description of it comes to us from Vitruvius, an engineer of the Augustan Age (31 B.C.-A.D. 14). It was, however, an inefficient design, and was little used partly for this reason and partly because slave labor was so abundant.

The Chinese followed soon after. Engineer Tu Shih, in A.D. 31, independently invented a horizontal wheel—again, inefficient—for powering the crafting of iron farming implements.

Thus, by A.D. 1098 water wheels had been around for a long time; however, they had just begun to revolutionize the European social order.

Here was a handy power source to conveniently replace the hard labor of grinding grain, processing wool and sawing lumber. Backbreaking labor had been the story of most people's lives through all of history.

Bernard of Clairvaux (later to be known as Saint Bernard) was born in 1090, at Fontaines, near Dijon, France. St. Robert, abbot of Molesmes, founded, in 1098, the monastery of Cîteaux, near Dijon, with the purpose of restoring the Rule of

Cistercian monasteries were the best-organized factories the world had seen. They were diversified and versatile, the cutting edge. Cistercians loved to tinker and innovate. They were noted for their water wheels like that above. Most grain in Europe was ground at such mills, and water wheel power was also used for fulling cloth, husking rice, making paper and pulping sugarcane. Miners started using water wheels to pump water from mines, grind ore and run bellows for furnaces. Monks were responsible for saving ancient literature and manufacturing books. They also diked and drained many a pestilential swamp, irrigated arid lands and turned wastelands into fertile agricultural land. Every monastery was an agricultural college for the region in which it was located. They pioneered in production of wine and even invented champagne.

St. Benedict in all its rigor. This reformed order is known in history as the Cistercian monastic order. In 1115, Bernard effectively took charge of the order and moved it in a new, more technological direction.

The Cistercians did a lot of outdoor work, especially farming, but they were also noted for their intellectuals. Their scribes, while avoiding the Cluniac custom of extravagant use of color, which they regarded as decadent, developed their own range of punctuation marks. The monks were a strict order who ate no meat, no fish or eggs, and maintained silence except in cases of absolute necessity. They fled worldly commerce to live "remote from the habitation of man." Under St. Bernard, they achieved that way of life by setting up economic independence based on what was, for the time, high technology.

BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX

A transformation of the Benedictine order of monks was set in motion by Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153), resulting in a new order, the Cistercians. Reinstating the manual labor of St. Benedict raised the self-sufficiency of the monasteries, allowing them to multiply and create a network covering Western Europe—perfect for geodetic and industrial activities.

By the mid-12th century, although traditional historians (or, as Harry Elmer Barnes would accurately say, court historians) would have you believe these were the "dark ages," thanks to advances in archeology we now know the Cistercian order was on the cutting edge of hydropower and agriculture.

Typically a monastery, operating like a well-organized factory, might straddle an artificial stream, brought to the site via canal. The stream ran through shops, living quarters and refectories, providing power for milling and woodcutting, forging, olive crushing and so on. It also provided running water for purposes of cooking, washing and bathing, sewage disposal etc.

With waterpower freeing the hands of many monks, literacy blossomed. The Cistercians developed the monastic scriptorium. They also invented alphabetical indexing and pagination. They came as far as possible in "mass-producing" handmade books before printing was invented.

The engineers of the Cistercian order spread this new technology throughout Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries. Their 742 monasteries transformed medieval life.

There is even evidence that the Cistercians, in the 14th century, along with their spinoff group, the Knights Templar, were so advanced that they were mapping the interior of North America and making land claims there (TBR, January/February 2010). With the Cistercians being the forerunners of the Templars, and the Templars being the forerunners of the Freemasons, it is important that we gain a better understanding of these "white monks."

THE MONK WHO FLEW

About 1,000 years before the Wright brothers were knee-high to a grasshopper, manned flight was being pioneered by an intrepid Anglo-Saxon named Eilmer, sometimes mistakenly called Oliver.

Eilmer of Wiltshire Abbey was a Benedictine monk (the "black monks," who were the forerunners of the "white monk" Cistercians). Like the Cistercians, he was very interested in technology. He lived in England in the 11th century, and was probably born around 980-985. As a young monk at the Abbey of Wiltshire, he learned mathematics and astrology. It is said that in his youth he heard the myth of Daedalus and Icarus, and from this he developed an obsession to be the first man ever to fly. That is why the young monk built a one-man kite and jumped from a tower (possibly part of the abbey). It is believed this happened between A.D. 1002 and 1010).

Allegedly, he stayed aloft long enough to cover between 180 and 200 yards, the length of two football fields combined, before crashing in a field, breaking both legs. Crippled for life, Eilmer remained undaunted. After he recovered sufficiently, he redesigned his "glider" with the intention of endowing it with a tail that would give it stability, and prepared to make a second flight. But the abbot of Malmesbury persuaded him not to make another attempt, due to the danger to his life.

According to the 12th-century English historian and monk William of Malmesbury:

> Eilmer . . . was a man learned for those times . . . and in his youth had hazarded a deed of remarkable boldness. He had by some means, I scarcely know what, fastened wings to his hands and feet so that, mistaking fable for truth, he might fly like Daedalus, and, collecting the breeze on the summit of a tower, he flew for more than the distance of a furlong. But, agitated by the violence of the wind and the swirling of air, as well as by awareness of his rashness, he fell, broke his legs, and was lame ever after. He himself used to say that the cause of his failure was forgetting to put a tail on the back part.

Historian Lynn White finds that Eilmer's flight had a historical antecedent; he found two sketchy accounts that indicate a successful glider flight was made in the year 875 by Moorish inventor Albuqasim Abbas Ibn Firnas, living in Cordoba, Iberia.

Even earlier, according to Wikipedia, the first solid proof of Chinese experiments with manned flight dates to the Northern Qi (550–577) era. An ancient Chinese tradition called "the liberation of living creatures," whereby fish and birds were released after capture, was corrupted by the cruel Emperor Wenxuan of Northern Qi (r. 550–559). While executing the entire Tuoba family—which had ruled the previous dynasty of Eastern Wei (534–550)—Wenxuan used the concept of "the liberation of living creatures" when he launched the family members from the top of the 100-foot-tall Golden Phoenix Tower as test pilots for his manned kites. According to the account, the evil emperor first had the prisoners "harnessed with great bamboo mats as wings and ordered them to fly to the ground from the top of the tower." All these men died.

However, Wenxuan wanted a greater spectacle, and by the last year of his reign had some of his prisoners harnessed into large kites shaped like owls; the former Eastern Wei prince Yuan Huangtou (who died in 559) reportedly flew about two miles before landing, and survived the landing; yet he was captured and executed by the ruthless ruler. Records of these events were preserved in the historical work *Zizhi Tongjian,* compiled by Chancellor Sima Guang in 1084. ✦

Even before the rise of the Cistercians, Christian monks were making remarkable progress technologically. Eilmer, an Anglo-Saxon Benedictine, was a leader in innovation, creating one of the first ever manned gliders, fancifully depicted above in an advertisement. This was at least 815 years before Norwegian watchmaker Hans Navrestad allegedly glided across a lake.

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Treasure of the Goths: Myth or Reality?

FOR GENERATIONS STORIES HAVE CIRCULATED among historians about the Goths (a group of Scandinavians who crossed the Baltic Sea and settled in Poland and eastern Germany sometime around 300 B.C.) and their fabled treasure that they amassed plundering Greece and Rome. But what became of these vast riches of gold and jewels that some say even included priceless artifacts from the mythic "temple treasure" allegedly taken from Jerusalem by Roman soldiers in A.D. 70?

BY CHRISTOPHER J. PETHERICK

Believed to have originally come from Vaestra Goetaland (a region in Sweden) before the second century B.C., the group known as the "Goths" spread out along the eastern coast of the Baltic over the course of the next several hundred years, claiming land in what is now Poland and then heading east and south, much to the consternation of the established Roman Empire.

Even at the height of their power, the Goths were never truly unified. In the third and fourth centuries A.D., they had split between two ruling groups known as the Thervingi or Thervings and the Greuthungi or Greuthungs. The Thervings are best known for launching one of the first major invasions of the Roman empire in 262, sailing up the Aegean and attacking islands and the mainland in 267 all along the Greek coast.

A century later, after the disruption of the Hunnish invasions, the Goths were again split into two groups, this time forming the Visigoths, or "western Goths," and the Ostrogoths, or "eastern Goths." Roughly speaking, these groups correspond with the Thervings and the Greuthungs, respectively.

The Visigothic empire carried the Gothic culture through until the eighth century, when it eventually fell to other groups including Muslim invaders, who harassed and pecked away at its then-home on the Iberian Peninsula.

Throughout all of these years of war, pillaging and commerce, historians contend that the Goths must have accumulated a tremendous fortune, which all but disappeared in the dying days of its chaotic empire.

As part of this treasure, historians cite the date of A.D. 70, the year the Romans are said to have looted the Jewish temple in Jerusalem, long considered the greatest religious treasure in history. Priceless artifacts, such as golden candelabrums, silver trumpets and jeweled tables, were carted off to Rome, where they sat in treasure rooms reserved for emperors for over three centuries—that is, until the Goths came to visit, besieging the city and ultimately sacking it in the early part of the fifth century A.D.

Led by Alaric I, the Gothic hordes moved quickly to plunder Greece, taking hoards of loot. They also repeatedly harassed the Roman empire, going so far as to sack the city of Rome in 410—the first time foreign invaders had done so in nearly a century.

For three days, Goths reportedly looted Rome's great buildings, ransacking the mausoleums of such emperors as Augustus and Hadrian, where artifacts and incredible riches were supposedly stored.

Ironically, early accounts note that the Goths, who have been characterized as "heathens" and "barbarians" in modern history books, followed a strict code of conduct during the looting of

Above, a painting illustrates the Visigoth armies of Alaric sacking the city of Rome in 410 after several failed prior attempts. Ironically, the Visigoths are depicted as thuggish barbarians, intent on savaging the famed city without pity as helpless Romans look on. By this point, however, Alaric's men had converted to Arianism, a sect of Christianity that prevented them from murdering civilians and assaulting women while plundering cities. The same could not be said for the Romans who, a decade earlier, had brutally massacred the families of Visigoth tribesmen in an attempt to subdue a "barbarian" revolution.

Greece and Rome, preventing them from murdering or assaulting civilians. Their reported conversion to Arianism, a Christian sect that regarded Jesus, the son, as a divine being created by (and inferior to) God, was credited as behind this code of conduct, which apparently kept them from committing the types of atrocities that occurred during wars of the past.

The Goths no doubt walked away with untold riches from Greece and Rome, heading south, where they expected to board ships for Africa to continue on their campaign. However, before crossing the Mediterranean, some of the ships sank. At the time, Alaric died mysteriously, bringing the military expedition to an abrupt end.

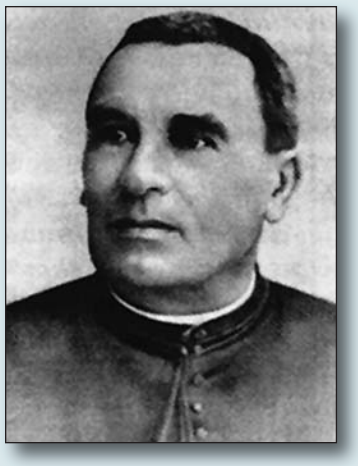
Under their new leader Atlauf, the Goths headed north to Gaul, where they battled the Vandals for control of parts of what is now France and the entire Iberian Peninsula.

One account notes the extent of the treasure obtained by the Goths: "There was all the treasure they obtained from their expedition to Greece, including a huge ransom paid by the Athenians," it noted. "There was the entire wealth of the city of Rome. There was a large portion of the treasure of Jerusalem."

But what happened to the treasure that Alaric I took in 410? Was it lost during the storm that sank Gothic ships in the Mediterranean, or did it make it north with Atlauf to Gaul?

Sometime in the sixth century, a passing reference to the new leader of the Goths, Alaric II, made mention of a vast hoard of gold that had to be hidden during an historic defeat at the hands of the Franks. Some historians believe Alaric II secured the treasure in the famous walled town of Carcassonne, some 50 miles east-by-southeast of the modern city of Toulouse.

Evidence that the treasure may have survived is contained in accounts that items from the temple treasure ended up in the



Did French Priest Francois Sauniere Discover the 'Lost Treasure of the Goths'?

Did a late 19th century French priest in southern France unearth the fabled treasure of the Goths, which had been hidden away for a millennium following the fall of Gothic rule on the Iberian Peninsula?

According to the story, when the poor priest Francois Berenger Sauniere took over the local church in the sleepy little town of Rennes-le-Chateau in the south of France in the late 19th century, he suddenly became rich beyond his means, boasting that he had uncovered a secret cache of ancient documents, which had been squirreled away in the holy building for centuries.

At one time, Rennes-le-Chateau had been home to legions of Visigoths, who had established Carcassonne as their capital 20 miles to the north. Various reports recount that Sauniere, while renovating the church and the grounds around it, stumbled upon hidden treasures, which some believe contained the remnants of the mythic treasure of the Temple of Jerusalem that had been carted off to Rome by Roman soldiers and had eventually ended up in the hands of the Visigoths, who had sacked the city and absconded with the loot to the south of France. By some reports, Sauniere became incredibly wealthy as a result of his find, spending more than 650,000 francs fixing up the church and the town around it—the equivalent of over $23 million today. He is also reported to have given several friends and his lawyer lavish gifts.

Many court historians scoff at the tale, saying that Sauniere made his money the old fashioned way: He dunned churchgoers. Still, others contend the story is completely true. The tale of Sauniere's treasure has provided grist for multiple books and movies, including the recent fictional blockbusters by author Dan Brown.

And what of these documents Sauniere purportedly found? Many are still held in the museum that was set up in the town following the death of the priest. But some believe the most sacred of Sauniere's findings have been hidden away in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice in Paris, where Sauniere reportedly took them to be authenticated. If this is true, says one researcher, "their contents will almost certainly never be known."

various regions occupied by French monks (Cistercians) who supported the Order of the Knights Templar in the 12th century—the powerful Christian military order that fought in the Crusades and supposedly protected pilgrims who migrated to Jerusalem, although some Revisionists are very skeptical as to whether that was their real purpose.

Jo Atherton, the operator of the Oak Island Treasure* web site, maintains that some items from the temple treasure apparently turned up in a church in the mysterious, sleepy French town of Rennes-le-Château, some 10 miles south of Carcassonne.

Rennes-le-Château is noted for its connections with the mysterious Father Berenger Saunière, his nemesis the bishop de Beauséjour, secret codes and alleged treasures, and the Priory of Sion, subjects of a number of fascinating books. It has even been alleged by some scholars that Mary Magdalene, and even Jesus Christ, may have lived in this vicinity after the crucifixion. Be that as it may, but there are certainly local legends along these lines, involving also the strange, now-vanished dynasty of the Merovingian kings.

Some have claimed it is all an elaborate hoax, but parchments, necklaces, jewels and flagstones engraved with Gothic carvings were all reportedly found at the small church there over the years by priests and craftsmen who worked on the building.

In the 11th and 12th centuries, the Templars rose to power, due to their military might, the backing of the church and their growing wealth. Did the Goths' fabled treasure, hidden away in France for all these years, fall into the hands of these religious knights, who at the time had become the favored charity throughout all of the Christian lands? Did they spirit it away to various locations including Scotland and Oak Island, the small land mass off the coast of Nova Scotia that is home to the mysterious "money pit"?

While these questions may never be answered, what remains certain is that the Goths did at one time possess vast riches of gold, jewels and other priceless antiquities. Maybe one day it will all be found. But for now the fabled "treasure of the Goths" remains a mystery. ✦

*See our lead story in the January/February 2010 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW.—Ed.

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Russians Condemn Hate Law, Ritual Murder

Even today, Jews find accusations of gory rite difficult to shake

CHARGES OF RITUAL MURDER—REAL AND IMAGINED—have followed the Jews everywhere they have settled. Now world Jewry is collectively irate because members of the Russian senate have included a passage about Jewish ritual murder in a statement condemning modern hate law double standards that censor free speech in that nation. But wind has been taken from the sails of Jewish protestation with the revelation that the state of Israel and a goodly number of Orthodox rabbis worldwide have been harvesting and selling human organs. Additionally, if investigative reports from the Mideast are to be believed, Jewish soldiers and doctors have even gone as far as to remove organs from Palestinians before the formality of death is observed. If Jewish holy books allow this, why not ritual murder?

BY MARK FARRELL

A great controversy has been occurring in Russia—and across the globe—that has angered many Jews. It involves a statement signed by thousands of Russia's elite—its most brilliant intellectuals and leaders. The people who signed it are members of Russia's Duma (the equivalent of the U.S. House of Representatives), professors at the most prestigious universities, editors of newspapers and magazines, heads of the Orthodox churches, and many other well-respected professionals—even chess champion Boris Spassky.

The reason the statement has angered Jews worldwide deals with its content, which criticizes the double standard of certain "hate laws" only being applied to non-Jews, when Jewish writings are often much worse. However, there is one paragraph, in particular, that really generates the anger of Jews who read it:

"The Jewish religion is anti-Christian and misanthropic to the point of ritual murder. Many examples of this ritual extremism were documented in courts. (For example, see the study of the well-known scholar V. I. Dal', *Rozyskanie o ubinenii yevreyami khristianskikh mladentsev i upotreblenii krovi ikh* ["Criminal investigation into the murder by Jews of Christian infants and the use of their blood"], St. Petersburg, 1884)."

Ritual murder? Jews? Surely, this must be simply anti-Jewish propaganda? Who is this "V.I. Dal'" cited? Certainly, he must have been just a neo-nazi anti-Semite (even though he lived in the 1800s, long before there was ever even a thought of a National Socialist Party)?

If only it were that simple, perhaps the statement could be easily dismissed.

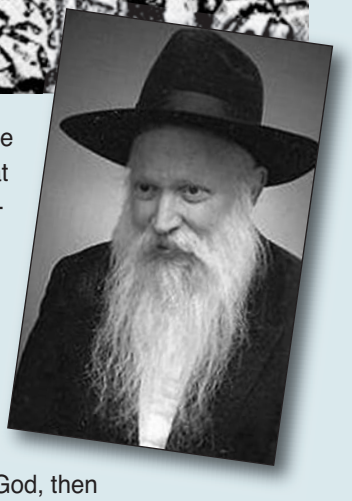
> ***"The Jewish religion is anti-Christian and misanthropic to the point of ritual murder. Many examples of this ritual extremism were documented in courts."***

"V.I. Dal,'" who wrote the book cited, turns out to be Dr. Vladimir Ivanovich Dal', perhaps Russia's greatest linguist and author of its "Living Dictionary," the equivalent of America's *Webster's Dictionary*. He is well respected in Russia, and was recently even shown on a postage stamp there.

Of course, when you look into this matter, it turns out not to merely be a Russian phenomenon—accusing extremist Jews of this foul act of ritual murder—but a claim that follows Jews wherever they live. Germany, Spain, France, Austria, England, Syria, Jordan, Austria, Italy and even America—in all these places, Jews have been, throughout history, accused of murdering children, often as part of some bizarre occult rites.

Many people have written about this topic: Dr. Arnold Leese, Dr. Hellmutt Schramm, Dr. Philip DeVier, Dr. Harrell Rhome, Dr. Edward Fields, attorney and Duma member G.G.

"You kill a man, take his organs and offer them to others. There is really little difference between organ harvesting and ritual murder."



Above, a Palestinian man who was cut open and his organs removed by Israeli doctors, ostensibly for use in the organ trafficking trade or for Israeli clients. Several mainstream news sources have confirmed that Palestinians have been killed for their organs and Israel has admitted recently it has in the past been engaged in organ theft and sale. Per capita, Israel is the world's largest user of harvested organs. **Above right**, the ritual murder and torture of Simon of Trent (1475), depicted in a woodcut by Wolgemuth, from Schedel's *Weltchronik*, Nuremberg, 1493. Simon was later beatified by Pope Benedict XIV after a thorough review of the case. **Right,** Israeli Chabad Lubavitch Rabbi Yitzhak Ginsburgh. He was quoted in *Jewish Week* (the largest Jewish publication in America) as saying "As for the *goyim* . . . the attitude of Zalman Schachter-Shalomi [a prominent Lubavitch rabbi who fled Europe for America in front of the Nazi advance]: 'Gentile souls are of a completely different and inferior order. They are totally evil, with no redeeming qualities whatsoever. . . .' If every simple cell in a Jewish body entails divinity, is a part of God, then every strand of DNA is a part of God. Therefore, something is special about Jewish DNA. . . . If a Jew needs a liver, can you take the liver of an innocent non-Jew passing by to save him? The Torah would probably permit that. Jewish life has an infinite value. . . . There is something infinitely more holy and unique about Jewish life than non-Jewish life." The ingrained supremacism found in Talmudic Judaism has allowed this type of attitude to remain unchecked even until this day.

Zamyslovsky, Russian poet V.V. Rozanov, numerous popes, Martin Luther (founder of the Lutheran Church), King Ferdinand of Spain and many other well-respected people throughout the course of time. Were they merely "hate mongers," as Jews might say, or was there something more?

Some who study such matters may recall the May 1, 1989 *Oprah Winfrey Show*, and how a Jewish girl came out and told how members of her family—and other prominent Jews who were involved in the government and in other respectable jobs—had been involved in the cruel act of human sacrifice. She described the situation in detail. Curiously enough, that very same year, a child's skeletal remains had been discovered in a synagogue's basement.

Today, roughly 2,000 children a day go missing in America. What happens to them? ✦

Mark Farrell is an independent journalist from Cincinnati. If you are interested in learning more about this topic, order Mark Farrell's DVD: *Jewish Ritual Murder Revisited: The Hidden Cult*, an in-depth study that cites Dal's study of this matter, as well as many other respected investigators who have researched this grisly topic. You can watch the first half-hour of it for free online at Farrell's website: tinyurl.com/mhb3eo. Write Farrell for a list of products at Mark Farrell, Box 141243, Cincinnati, OH 45250.

A REVISIONIST LOOK AT WHITE IN BONDAGE

Slaves of the Industrial Revolution

Whites in servitude in early America & Britain

Some years back, the prime minister of Australia, Paul Keating, allegedly refused to show "proper respect" to Britain's Queen Elizabeth II during her state visit. In response, Terry Dicks, a Conservative member of the British Parliament, said, "It's a country of ex-convicts, so we should not be surprised by the rudeness of their prime minister." A slur such as this would be considered unthinkable if it were uttered against any other class or race of people except the descendants of white slavery. Dicks' remark was not only offensive, it was ignorant and false. Most of Australia's "convicts" were shipped into servitude for such "crimes" as stealing seven yards of lace, cutting trees on an aristocrat's estate or poaching sheep to feed a starving family.

By Michael A. Hoffman II

The arrogant disregard for the holocaust visited upon the poor and working-class whites of Britain by the aristocracy continues in our time because the history of that epoch has been almost completely extirpated from our collective memory.

When white servitude is acknowledged as having existed in America, it is almost always termed as temporary "indentured servitude" or part of the convict trade, which, after the Revolution of 1776, centered on Australia instead of America. The "convicts" transported to America under the 1723 Waltham Act perhaps numbered 100,000.

The indentured servants who served a tidy little period of four to seven years polishing the master's silver and china and then taking their place in colonial high society, were a minuscule fraction of the great unsung hundreds of thousands of white slaves who were worked to death in this country from the early 17th century onward.

Up to one-half of all the arrivals in the American colonies were white slaves and they were America's first slaves. These whites were slaves for life, long before blacks ever were. This slavery was even hereditary. White children born to white slaves were enslaved too.

Whites were auctioned on the block with children sold and separated from their parents and wives sold and separated from

"Shrimp and Oyster Worker," Biloxi, Mississippi. Lewis Hine, photographer, 1911. This poor white child had to work in bare feet on sharp oyster shells that would cut your feet to ribbons. Photograph from the National Child Labor Committee Collection.

their husbands. Free black property owners strutted the streets of northern and southern American cities while white slaves were worked to death in the sugar mills of Barbados and Jamaica and the plantations of Virginia.

The Establishment has created the misnomer of "indentured servitude" to explain away and minimize the fact of white slavery. But bound whites in early America called themselves slaves. Nine-tenths of the white slavery in America was conducted without indentures of any kind but according to the so-called "custom of the country," as it was known, which was lifetime slavery administered by the white slave merchants themselves.

In George Sandys' laws for Virginia,[1] whites were enslaved "forever." The service of whites bound to Berkeley's Hundred was deemed "perpetual." These accounts have been policed out of the much touted "standard reference works" such as Abbott Emerson Smith's laughable whitewash, *Colonists in Bondage*.

I challenge any researcher: Study 17th-century colonial America, sifting the documents, the jargon and the statutes on both sides of the Atlantic and you will discover that white slavery was a far more extensive operation than black enslavement. It is when we come to the 18th century that one begins to encounter more "servitude" on the basis of a contract of indenture. But even in that period there was kidnapping of Anglo-Saxons into slavery as well as convict slavery.

In 1855, Frederic Law Olmsted, the landscape architect who designed New York's Central Park, was in Alabama on a pleasure trip and saw bales of cotton being thrown from a considerable height into a cargo ship's hold. The men tossing the bales somewhat recklessly into the hold were negroes, the men in the hold were Irish.

Olmsted inquired about this to a shipworker. "Oh," said the worker, "the niggers are worth too much to be risked here; if the Paddies are knocked overboard or get their backs broke, nobody loses anything."

Before British slavers traveled to Africa's western coast to buy black slaves from African chieftains, they sold their own white working-class kindred ("the surplus poor" as they were known) from the streets and towns of England, into slavery. Tens of thousands of these white slaves were kidnapped children. In fact the very origin of the word kidnapped is "kidnabbed," the stealing of white children for enslavement.

According to the *English Dictionary of the Underworld*, under the heading kidnapper is the following definition: "A stealer of human beings, esp. of children; originally for exportation to the plantations of North America."

The center of the trade in child-slaves was in the port cities of Britain and Scotland:

> Press gangs in the hire of local merchants roamed the streets, seizing "by force such boys as seemed proper subjects for the slave trade." Children were driven in flocks through the town and confined for shipment in barns. . . . So flagrant was the practice that people in the countryside about Aberdeen avoided bringing children into the city for fear they might be stolen; and so widespread was the collusion of merchants, shippers, suppliers and even magistrates that the man who exposed it was forced to recant and run out of town. (Van der Zee, *Bound Over*, p. 210)

"White slaves transported to the colonies suffered a staggering loss of life. During the voyage to America it was customary to keep the white slaves below deck for the entire journey."

White slaves transported to the colonies suffered a staggering loss of life in the 17th and 18th century. During the voyage to America it was customary to keep the white slaves below deck for the entire nine- to 12-week journey. A white slave would be confined to a hole not more than 16 feet long, chained with 50 other men to a board, with padlocked collars around their necks. The weeks of confinement below deck in the ship's stifling hold often resulted in outbreaks of contagious disease which would sweep through the "cargo" of white "freight" chained in the bowels of the ship.

Ships carrying white slaves to America often lost half their slaves to death. According to historian Sharon V. Salinger, "Scattered data reveal that the mortality for [white] servants at certain times equaled that for [black] slaves in the 'middle passage,' and during other periods actually exceeded the death rate for [black] slaves." Salinger reports a death rate of 10% to 20% over the entire 18th century for black slaves on board ships *en route* to America compared with a death rate of 25% for white slaves *en route* to America.

Foster R. Dulles writing in *Labor in America: A History*, states that whether convicts, children "spirited" from the countryside or political prisoners, white slaves "experienced discomforts and sufferings on their voyage across the Atlantic that paralleled the cruel hardships undergone by negro slaves on the notorious middle passage."

Dulles says the whites were "indiscriminately herded aboard

In England and Scotland in 1788, about two-thirds of the workers in the new water-powered textile factories were children. Subsequently, and largely due to the campaigning of Lord Shaftesbury, a series of Factory Acts were passed to restrict gradually the hours that children were allowed to work, and to improve safety.

the 'white guineamen,' often as many as 300 passengers on little vessels of not more than 200 tons burden—overcrowded, unsanitary. . . . The mortality rate was sometimes as high as 50% and young children seldom survived the horrors of a voyage which might last anywhere from seven to 12 weeks."

Independent investigator A.B. Ellis in the *Argosy* writes concerning the transport of white slaves, "The human cargo, many of whom were still tormented by unhealed wounds, could not all lie down at once without lying on each other. They were never suffered to go on deck. The hatchway was constantly watched by sentinels armed with hangers and blunderbusses. In the dungeons below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease and death."

Marcus Jernegan describes the greed of the shipmasters which led to horrendous loss of life for white slaves transported to America:

> The voyage over often repeated the horrors of the famous "middle passage" of slavery fame. An average cargo was 300, but the shipmaster, for greater profit, would sometimes crowd as many as 600 into a small vessel. . . . The mortality under such circumstances was tremendous, sometimes more than half. . . . Mittelberger (an eyewitness) says he saw 32 children thrown into the ocean during one voyage. The mercantile firms, as importers of (white) servants, were not too careful about their treatment, as the more important purpose of the transaction was to get ships over to South Carolina which could carry local produce back to Europe. Consequently the Irish—as well as others—suffered greatly.

Warren B. Smith in *White Servitude in Colonial South Carolina* tell us: "It was almost as if the British merchants had redirected their vessels from the African coast to the Irish coast, with the white servants coming over in much the same fashion as the African slaves."

A study of the middle passage of white slaves was included in a Parliamentary Petition of 1659. It reported that white slaves were locked below deck for two weeks while the slave ship was still in port. Once under way, they were "all the way locked up under decks . . . amongst horses." They were chained from their legs to their necks.

Those academics who insist that slavery is an exclusively black racial condition forget or deliberately omit the fact that the word slave originally was a reference to whites of East European origin—"Slavs."

Moreover, in the 18th century in Britain and America, the Industrial Revolution spawned the factory system whose first laborers were miserably oppressed white children as young as six years of age. They were locked in the factories for 16 hours a day and mangled by the primitive machinery. Hands and arms were regularly ripped to pieces. Little girls often had their hair caught in the machinery and were scalped from their foreheads

to the back of their necks.

White children wounded and crippled in the factories were turned out without compensation of any kind and left to die of their injuries. Children late to work or who fell asleep were beaten with iron bars. Lest we imagine these horrors were limited to only the early years of the Industrial Revolution, eight- and 10-year-old white children throughout America were hard at work in miserable factories and mines as late as 1920.

Because of the rank prostitution, stupidity and cowardice of America's teachers and educational system, white youth are taught that black slaves, Mexican peons and Chinese coolies built this country while the vast majority of the whites lorded it over them with a lash in one hand and a mint julep in the other.

The documentary record tells a very different story, however. When white Congressman David Wilmot authored the Wilmot Proviso to keep black slaves out of the American West he did so, he said, to preserve that vast expanse of territory for "the sons of toil, my own race and color."

This is precisely what most white people in America were, "sons of toil," performing backbreaking labor such as few of us today can envision. They had no paternalistic welfare system; no Freedman's Bureau to coo sweet platitudes to them; no army of bleeding hearts to worry over their hardships. These whites were the expendable frontline soldiers in the expansion of the American frontier. They won the country, felled the trees, cleared and planted the land.

The wealthy, educated white elite in America are the sick heirs of what Charles Dickens in *Bleak House* termed "telescopic philanthropy"—the concern for the condition of distant peoples while the plight of kindred in one's own backyard are ignored.

Today much of what we see on Turner Television and Pat Robertson's misnamed "Family Channel" are TV films depicting blacks in chains, blacks being whipped, blacks oppressed. Nowhere can we find a cinematic chronicle of the whites who were beaten and killed in white slavery. Four-fifths of the white slaves sent to Britain's sugar colonies in the West Indies did not survive their first year.

Soldiers in the American Revolution and sailors impressed into the American Navy received upward of 200 whiplashes for minor infractions. But no TV show lifts the shirt of these white yeomen to reveal the scars on their backs. . . .

"While this Parliament was in session, ragged five-year-old white orphan boys, beaten, starved & whipped, were being forced up the chimneys of the Parliament to clean them."

Little has changed since the early 1800s when the men of property and station of the English Parliament outlawed black slavery throughout the empire. While this Parliament was in session to enact this law, ragged five-year-old white orphan boys, beaten, starved and whipped, were being forced up the chimneys of the English Parliament to clean them. Sometimes the chimney masonry collapsed on these boys. Other times they suffocated to death inside the narrow smoke channels.

Long after blacks were free throughout the British empire, the British House of Lords refused to abolish chimney-sweeping by white children under the age of 10. The lords contended that to do so would interfere with "property rights." The lives of the white children were not worth a farthing and were considered no subject for humanitarian concern.

The chronicle of white slavery in America comprises the dustiest shelf in the darkest corner of suppressed American history. Should the truth about that epoch ever emerge into the public consciousness of Americans, the whole basis for the swindle of "affirmative action," "minority set-asides" and proposed "reparations to African-Americans" will be swept away. The fact is, the white working people of this country owe no one. They are themselves the descendants, as Congressman

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Wilmot so aptly said, of "the sons of toil."

There will only be racial peace when knowledge of radical historical truths is widespread and both sides negotiate from positions of strength and not from fantasies of white working class guilt and the uniqueness of black suffering.

Let it be said, in many cases blacks in slavery had it better than poor whites in the antebellum South. This is why there was such strong resistance to the Confederacy in the poverty-stricken areas of the mountain south, such as Winston County in Alabama and the Beech Mountains of North Carolina. Those poor whites could not imagine why any white laborer would want to die for the slave-owning plutocracy that, more often than not, gave better care and attention to their black servants than they did to the free white labor they scorned as "trash."

If this seems admirable from the pathological viewpoint of Marxism or cosmopolitan liberalism, the black and Third World "beneficiaries" of white ruling-class "esteem" ought to consider what sort of "friends" they actually have.

The Bible declares that the man who does not take care of his own family is "worse than an infidel." This also applies to one's racial kindred. The man who neglects his own children to care for yours has true love for neither.

White, self-hating liberals and greed-head conservatives who claim to care for the "civil rights" of black and Third World people discard the working class of their own people on the garbage heap of history. When they are finished with their own, they shall surely turn on others.

Those who care for their own kind first are not practicing "hate" but kindness, which is the very root of the word.[2] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 George Sandys (1577-1644) was an English traveler, colonist and poet, the seventh and youngest son of Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York. In 1621, Sandys accompanied the new governor, Sir Francis Wyatt, to Virginia, where he remained until 1631, serving three terms on the governor's council.

2 Kind: from the Old English of Germanic origin; related to "kin."

Michael A. Hoffman II is the author of the recent, encyclopedic book *Judaism Discovered*. (Hardcover, 1,100 pages. $45 + $5.50 U.S. S&H. Send $50.50 total: Independent History, Box 849, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816. See also www.RevisionistHistory.org.) Hoffman studied at the State University of New York at Oswego, under Richard Funk and Faiz Abu-Jaber; and at Hobart College under Francis J.M. O'Laughlin. A former reporter for the New York bureau of the Associated Press, he is the author of six other books of history and literature, and the editor of the bulletin *Revisionist History*. Give something in return for the benefit you have received from his information. Donate to support the continuation of Hoffman's vital work: http://www.revisionisthistory.org/page1/page2/paypal.html

Kids Made Good Slave Workers

White slavery was happening throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and had children from age 5 to 17 working 12- to 14-hour days every day of the week. In the North the ruling class had poor children working in dangerous factories, like that shown above, and in the South they had children working on the farms. Boys and girls got very low wages, with no lunch break and no compensation if they were injured. Children were not receiving the education and leisure that are important for their growing years, because they were sucked into laborious commercial activities meant for people far beyond their years. The treatment of children in factories was often cruel. The bosses would beat them, verbally abuse them and beat them some more. A common punishment for being late or not working up to quota would be "weighting." An overseer would tie a heavy weight to a victim's neck and have him walk up and down the factory aisles so the other children could see him and "take example." This could lead to serious injuries.

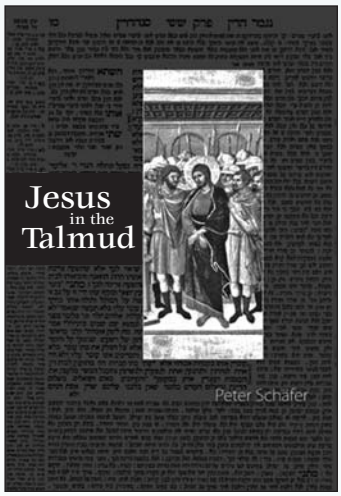
The True Nature of the Talmud . . .

By James Comstock

"Scattered throughout the Talmud, the founding document of rabbinic Judaism in late antiquity, can be found quite a few references to Jesus—and they're not flattering. . . . The Talmudic stories make fun of Jesus's birth from a virgin, fervently contest his claim to be the Messiah and Son of God, and maintain that he was rightfully executed as a blasphemer and idolater. They subvert the Christian idea of Jesus's resurrection and insist he got the punishment he deserved in hell—and that a similar fate awaits his followers."

Were you shocked by these claims? Do you consider the above to be rank anti-Semitism or vicious hatred?

Well, if you did, then you've just applied those labels to words taken directly from the promotional and introductory material on the flyleaf of a new book by a distinguished scholar, Dr. Peter Schafer, director of the program in Judaic studies at Princeton University and professor of Judaic studies in a chair endowed by billionaire American Jewish wheeler and dealer Ronald O. Perelman, longtime and generous patron of Zionist causes.



And the publisher of the book, entitled *Jesus in the Talmud*, is no less than the Princeton University Press, which has never been accused—even by the esteemed Anti-Defamation League (ADL), the self-appointed No. 1 planetary "authority" on "anti-Semitism"—as a purveyor of "anti-Semitic" literature.

Schafer himself is highly regarded in the academic world and widely published in the arenas of Jewish religious and historical literature. His previous works include: *Mirror of His Beauty: Feminine Images of God* and *Judeophobia: Attitudes Toward the Jews in the Ancient World*.

Now comes Schafer with a 210-page book that affirms—beyond any question—that longtime Christian and Muslim critics of the Talmud were right all along: The Talmud does teach filthy and hateful things about Christ and Christians. Muslims and Christians alike have been offended for thousands of years by the hateful teachings regarding Christ that appear in the Talmud, and, indeed, let it be said, one of the primary causes of anti-Jewish attitudes throughout history has been the negative reaction to the Talmud's anti-Christ rantings.

Yet, ironically, although Judaism's holiest book has devoted itself to smearing Christ, his beloved mother Mary and all of Christ's teachings, the mass media in America never mentions this fact when discussing the causes of "anti-Semitism." In fact, quite distinctly, the media prefers to focus on alleged anti-Jewish notations in the Christian New Testament and the Islamic Koran (which, sadly unbeknownst to many Christians, holds Jesus Christ in high regard, very much in contrast to the Talmud).

For years groups such as the aforementioned ADL and other allied outfits screamed to high heaven when anyone cared to openly discuss the vile nature of much of what appears in the Talmud, which is the Jewish religious code (Judaism's governing body of religious and ethical standards) about which most non-Jews do not have any understanding.

Many Christians in American and worldwide, for that matter) mistakenly believe the myth that the Old Testament is as central to Judaism as it is the origins of Christianity, when, in fact, nothing could be further from the truth. The Talmud and other mystical works (unknown to Christians) are considered far more important in the eyes of Jewish scholars. However, many propagandists for Israel and others who are promoting "interfaith understanding" work to divert attention away from the Christ-hating Talmud and push the notion that Judaism and Christianity are one, as in "Judeo-Christianity."

Now that Dr. Schafer's book is available, there's "mainstream" proof that the ADL and other defenders of the Talmud have been dissembling. This well-written and fascinating (even disturbing) book is "must" reading for those who dare to delve into the controversial arena of political Zionism and who want to be armed with factual evidence regarding the weird world of the Talmud.

Jesus in the Talmud confirms everything you may have suspected and fills in a lot of the missing pieces of the puzzle. But be warned: If you are a committed Christian, you may be deeply offended by the disgusting comments about Christ that appear in Judaism's holiest writings. ★

James Comstock is a pastor for preaching at a Baptist church in Minnesota. He grew up in Greenville, South Carolina, reading about the adventures of Swamp Fox Marion. *Jesus in the Talmud* (hardback, 210 pages, #TAL) is available from First Amendment Books in Washington, D.C. for $25. No S&H in U.S. Call toll free 1-888-699-NEWS to charge to major credit cards.

The Tyler Kent That I Knew

REVISIONIST HISTORIAN TYLER KENT (1911-88) contributed much to the author's position on various important issues. Kent knew that FDR, Churchill and their Jewish "advisors" were adamant about starting a war to destroy Germany. He also knew the No. 1 beneficiary of such a war would be the USSR, which he well knew to be an empire of evil. Kent, as a good patriot, was opposed to this perfidious war plot. Here is the story of another Revisionist's acquaintance with this forgotten hero.

BY PROF. RAY GOODWIN

I've read somewhere that FDR told Secretary of State Cordell Hull to get Ambassador to Poland William Bullitt to "put some iron up the backside" of the Poles to resist Hitler's very conciliatory proposals regarding Danzig (Gdansk) and the Danzig Corridor. Being a member of the diplomatic corps and a decoding agent for the U.S. embassies (first in Moscow, then in London), Tyler Kent was privy to much that was going on. He was sharing some of that information with British royalty who opposed Churchill and the anti-German crowd in the British government, and he was learning from them what they knew.

I know Kent was sympathetic to Oswald Mosley and that he had social contact with pro-German and/or anti-war members of the British aristocracy. He told me that his boss was, covertly, very anti-Jewish and shared Kent's own feelings about the efforts by FDR and Churchill to get a war started. Kent understood that when he got caught, Joseph Kennedy had no choice but to disavow him to both FDR and to the British authorities, and never blamed Kennedy for what happened to him.

The reason Kent got arrested was that he made copies of the messages between FDR and Churchill after he decoded them. His job was to decode them, then encode replies back to FDR. This was correspondence directly between the American president and Churchill—who, at that time, was not prime minister. His position then was first lord of the Admiralty (akin to the U.S. secretary of the Navy). That correspondence in itself was certainly a breach of protocol, as FDR was dealing covertly with a lesser minister of the government on issues of vital national importance.

Tyler Kent mugshots: U.S. National Archives, RG.59, 1940-44, Central Decimal File. Kent was arrested, along with Anna Wolkoff and Conservative MP Capt. Archibald Ramsay during the opening months of what would become World War II, before America declared war. After secret trials at the Old Bailey, Kent and Wolkoff were sentenced to seven and 10 years in prison.

See historian David Irving's website: www.fpp.co.uk/History/ Liddell/index.html.

I asked Kent how many messages he decoded and copied, and he said "hundreds." Keep in mind that the war was not yet under way, and yet these two leaders (FDR and Churchill) were conniving and writing in language that revealed that they knew it would be a certainty.

Once the European war actually started, Sept. 1, 1939, the tone of the correspondence became urgent regarding getting the United States into it. After Churchill replaced Chamberlain, these two warmongers continued to plot covertly. The reason for that was, FDR was facing strong opposition to U.S. entry

into the European quarrel from over 80% of the American people as well as many politicians and well-known patriots. Kent told me that in the early stages of the war, when Germany was battering all opposition and kicked the Brits off the continent at Dunkirk, Churchill's messages evinced panic at times. FDR's responses were that he was trying his best to get us into the war by various provocations, but the "damned Germans won't take the bait."

He let Churchill know that he was scheming with his own domestic plotters to goad Japan into attacking the United States, so that America would declare war on Japan, as FDR knew Hitler would honor his mutual defense agreement with the Japanese.

Obeying a higher moral law, Kent did technically break U.S. law by making those copies. He told me his intention was to get them to the America First Committee so that they could expose FDR, who was continuously lying to Americans: "I've said it before, and I'll say it again—I will NOT send your boys to fight in any European war!" Actually, a few Americans did know of FDR's covert hypocrisy, but most of them could not prove it.

Kent, however, had the proof desperately needed by American anti-war leaders.

He kept the decoded correspondence in his apartment. He went out one evening, and when he returned, the London police were inside his apartment. (I'm sure there was an MI agent or two—the British cloak-and-dagger corps—with them.) They had rifled every container and found the messages. They placed him under arrest (though he had actually broken no British law), and he then had to call his boss, Joseph Kennedy. Kennedy was furious. Kent had diplomatic immunity, and Kennedy had to contact FDR about what had happened. Of course FDR was scared to death and wanted to make sure that all copies Kent had made were seized. They were.

A panicky FDR ordered Kennedy to waive Kent's diplomatic immunity and let them hold him for trial. The Brits, with some fancy footwork and language, charged him with violating some vague home-security law of theirs. They held his trial "*in camera*" (secretly, no public allowed), found him guilty, and put him in prison on the Isle of Wight. They kept him there until 1947.

He said he was relatively well treated while in prison and given daily newspapers. All correspondence to or from him was closely monitored and censored.

It took two years, after the war, and some devoted work by Kent's mother and a few congressmen, to get him released. His release was conditional—that if he ever spoke or wrote about what was in those messages, he would be tried again, for treason, and either executed or imprisoned for life. He agreed to those terms so that he could come home.

When he came to Texas in October and November 1984 and visited in my home, he said that the ADL was keeping constant tabs on him. We had been conducting written correspondence for a maybe a year before we actually met. When we began corresponding, he lived near the Mexican border in south Texas at Harlingen, but moved to the Texas hill country near Kerrville, at the small community of Ingram. He was a very health-conscious man and was in good shape for his age (73 at the time).

There is more I could write about his being here and our conversations, but I will save that for another time. ✦

Who Was Tyler Kent?

Tyler Kent, a young (26) American code clerk at the U.S. Embassy in London, was arrested and charged in May 1940 with violating the British Official Secrets Act. He was sentenced to seven years in prison, but was released and returned to the United States after serving five. Many Americans wondered if Kent had been jailed to keep him from talking. People wanted to know how a foreign government could secretly arrest and put on trial a U.S. citizen who held diplomatic immunity.

What did the code clerk really know about rumored secret, illegal arrangements between President Franklin Roosevelt and British leader Winston Churchill, to start a war in which millions would die needlessly for the benefit of the banksters? And, having gotten this information, was it not his duty to "spill the beans" so that Americans and Britons could know of this evil plot?

The very fact that Kent's diplomatic immunity was waived by the U.S. government so that British authorities could throw him into prison was itself proof that the Roosevelt administration was neutral in name only, and that FDR was guilty of impeachable offenses, far worse than "Watergate."

Except for a few warmongers, most Americans would say this man was a hero. Tyler Kent died in 1988, at age 77.

Ray Goodwin is a native Texan; he worked 21-plus years in chemical plant and has BA and MA degrees in history. Goodwin taught American history at a college level, and is best known today as a Revisionist researcher and writer. A racial-nationalist in orientation, who enjoys animals, fishing, golfing, traveling and cooking, he is a regular performer on several music shows in Texas. Goodwin has two sons, a daughter and three granddaughters, who are the highlight of his life. Articles published include "Bias in Academia," TBR, July/Aug. 2007, and "Confessions of a Holocaust Denier," Sept./Oct. 2007.

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Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. Here is an extremely important book by scholars Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno—both members of TBR's contributing editorial board. As Revisionists shoot down the establishment line on the holocaust, one "extermination camp" at a time, Holocaustians simply make new—even more outlandish—claims about another camp. For instance, once the Treblinka Camp was exposed as a transit camp, they had to invent a new myth for a new camp to prop up their numbers of dead to equal six million. The new holocaust tale centers around the work camp at Sobibor. "OK," they say, "so there were no gassings at Treblinka. But we know that millions were gassed at Sobibor." Unfortunately for the Holocaustians, no one was gassed at Sobibor either. In this new book, which should be available in APRIL 2010, the newly invented myths about Sobibor are proven fraudulent.

Hitler: Democrat. Talented artist Mark Singleton of South Africa is currently working on assembling all of TBR's material from Leon Degrelle's "Hitler: Democrat" series. TBR began running these eyewitness articles by Gen. Degrelle back in 1994. Now that the series is complete, we want to turn it into a 500-page hardbound book.We expect *Hitler: Democrat* to be extremely popular. Look for updates. We are looking for funding to complete this book. Please consider a donation to our TBR Survival/Book Publishing Fund.

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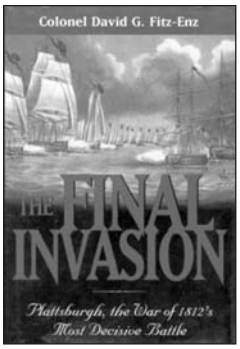

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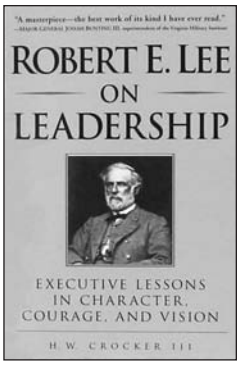

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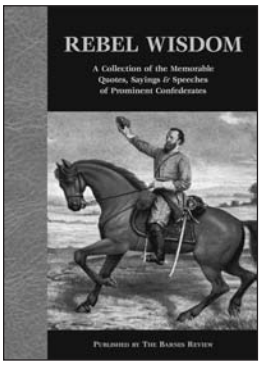

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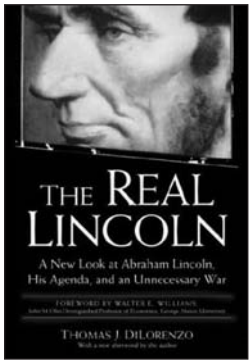

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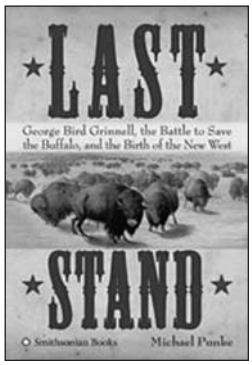
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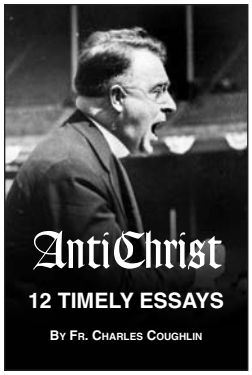

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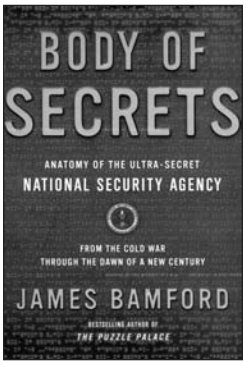
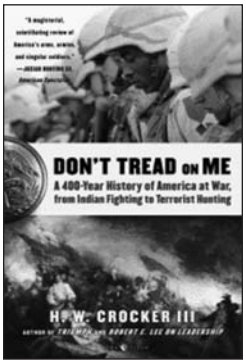
Regicide: The Official Assassination of John F. Kennedy. By Gregory Douglas. The author offers evidence from official secret files to document the charge. Loaded with reproductions of official documents that will make your head spin. A must addition to any conspiracy buff's library. #320, hardcover, 223 pages. Originally $30—NOW JUST $10. Remainder clearance!!

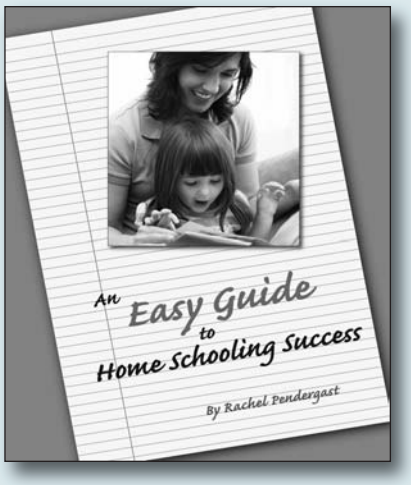
Body of Secrets. By James Bamford. The author, an intelligence expert, has written this book on the National Security Agency. He delves into many clandestine black operations, few ever discussed in print before. Also contains a lengthy analysis of the Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* and an investigation into the many crimes of the Mideast mini-state. Did Bamford reveal anything to which the NSA would object? You'll have to read the book for yourself! 720 pages, #286a, softcover, ***$15***.





Don't Tread on Me: 400 Years of America at War—from Indian Fighting to Terrorist Hunting. Author H.W. Crocker III takes us on a whirlwind tour of American political and military history, detailing Uncle Sam's deadly conflicts with other nations, our Civil War and America's own native Indian population for the last 400 years. (Did you know America's longest war was with the Redman?) A riveting and sometimes inspiring book, the author presents many fascinating details you may not know about the wars and battles that have bled America's treasury dry and killed hundreds of thousands of fine American soldiers and civilians. Also goes into America's "war on terror" and what we can expect in the future. Softcover, 464 pages, #497, ***$17***.

An Easy Guide to Home Schooling Success



It's a travesty. Today's public schools have become behavior modification laboratories where the "elitist" social psychologists reign supreme and cognitive skills and knowledge are replaced by the brainwashing agenda of the New World Order. Traditional values associated with Christianity and the family have gone by the wayside, replaced with the skewed values of multi-culturalism, situation ethics and other forms of relativism. What can be done? In *An Easy Guide to Home Schooling Success*, you'll learn why children schooled in a home environment are now outperforming their Establishment-sponsored peers and at the same time, reinforcing and preserving basic family cohesion. Buy multiple discounted copies of this "how-to" educational work book so your friends and neighbors can benefit. Softcover, spiral bound, 8.5 x 11 textbook format, 116 pages, #HSB. 1-4 copies are ***$15*** each. FIVE or more copies are $*12* each. TBR subscribers take 10% off these prices. S&H charges apply.

ANCIENT AMERICAN HISTORY! . . . No Bone Unturned: The Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons. Journalist Jeff Benedict takes us inside the world of forensic science as seen through the eyes of a leading specialist, Doug Owsley. Just days before Owsley was to begin studying the Kennewick skeleton, federal authorities seized it and announced it would be handed over to the Indian tribes who claimed it as their own—even though it was Caucasoid and certainly not a member of any existing tribe of American Indians known. For six years Owsley fought to study the skeleton and eventually won. Softcover, 304 pages, 387S, ***$19***.

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO HITLER AND THE THIRD REICH

Book Review by Willis A. Carto

Certainly no person except possibly Genghis Khan, Simon Girty or Satan himself has been more reviled than Adolf Hitler. And this is the reason why Stephen Goodson has written a factual , very brief guide to Hitler's life, *Adolf Hitler & the Third Reich*. In ten chapters, Goodson tells the story of this unusual historical figure, sticking to the facts although necessarily omitting much more that could be told.

The lavishly-illustrated book begins with Hitler's childhood and youth, his amazing history as a soldier in World War I, in which he risked his life innumerable times carrying messages to officers during battles (remember that this was before the use of radio telephones), his founding of the National Socialist German Workers Party and his leadership in the political battles which followed. The book continues with the social, cultural, economic and political changes he made as Fuehrer, World War II, caused by Stalin's plan to attack and conquer all of Europe and the war's aftermath.

Goodson correctly points out that the war was caused by influential Jews embedded in the British and American governments who influenced Churchill and Roosevelt to declare war on Germany. The carnage and waste of human life and the vast debts incurred by all parties, debts which are still being paid today by taxpayers as the dollar crumbles to dust however, is not covered.

The American and English educational establishment is today—65 years after the end of the war—is still stuck in the wartime-propaganda-as-history rut, unable to tell the truth about Adolf Hitler and his enemies. But the truth is easy to see. Just ask yourself what the wartime Allies gained by the war and you will see that the answer is nothing. As the American seer, Francis Parker Yockey pointed out, if a nation gains nothing from the results of the war, then it has lost it, regardless of what the war's advocates say.

Everything that Goodson says in this brief work is borne out by one of the most comprehensive books to be published since the end of the war—*The Chief Culprit*,* by Victor Suvorov, published by the Naval Institute Press. From Soviet documents, Suvorov, a native Russian, shows the careful and massive preparations that Stalin made to attack Europe. Had Hitler delayed his attack on Russia, there is little doubt what would have happened: Russian armies would have literally swept over the entire continent to the English Channel, if not into England itself. Then, perhaps the liberals and Soviet sympathizers would have realized the stupidity, even the criminal insanity, of their hatred of Adolf Hitler, the man who saved Europe. ✦

**The Chief Culprit* is out of print at this time.—Ed.

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler & the Third Reich is available for $15 (just $13.50 for TBR subscribers including the 10% discount) from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S email tbrca@aol.com. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

THE DEVIL'S HANDIWORK

A Victims' View of 'Allied' War Crimes

BOOK REVIEW BY VICTOR THORN

NEW

Nearly a month before receiving this book, a filmmaker explained how he considered making a documentary about U.S. war crimes, but decided against it because this subject was still one of the final taboos. Now, *The Devil's Handiwork* exposes with disturbing thoroughness precisely why this topic has been cloaked in such secrecy.

Propagandists since the mid-1800s have painted Southerners and Germans as either slave-owning monsters or Nazi murderers. Yet when these grotesque caricatures are stripped away and a truer picture emerges, it's clear that the U.S. Civil War was engineered by the same cabal that also drew the world into chaos via WWI and WWII.

Of course, this destructive, parasitic agent (in Eustace Mullins' words) is international Zionism, and in case after case, their historical distortions guarantee that we'll repeat the mistakes of our past. Tragically, Jewish slave-traders who felt threatened by the newfound wealth of WASP cotton growers manipulated our nation into a horrifying four-year civil war. Likewise, Jewish Marxists conceived the Bolshevik Revolution, eventually overthrowing rulers of the most Christian nation on earth.

Even more egregiously, after Germans welcomed Jews fleeing from Communist Russia, Zionists betrayed them by orchestrating a backroom deal (the Balfour Declaration) to defeat them in WW I by drawing America into a foreign entanglement. In this same vein, when German leaders discovered this treachery (during the Treaty of Versailles sessions); they later determined to oust the Jewish financiers that had taken ownership of their economy.

But that's only the beginning. FDR is seen as a patsy to Joseph Stalin, essentially handing over enough real estate (and military secrets) to allow Russia's entrance onto the stage as a superpower. Another 'forbidden' area of scholarship that is directly confronted is a plethora of outlandish lies regarding the Holocaust. Revisionists are certainly well aware of this data, but in the context of this book, it provides even more legitimacy to their arguments.

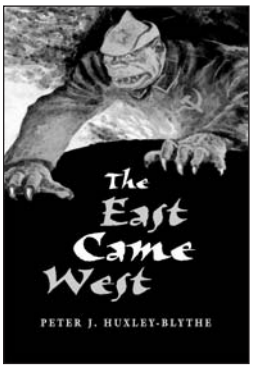
After portraying the horrors of an authentic holocaust (the Dresden Massacre), readers are given an opportunity to realize why Harry Truman and his hidden puppet-masters dropped two atomic bombs on Japan. Then, following the war, General Dwight Eisenhower appears as one of the most gruesome aiders and abetters in modern time. If everyday Americans had any idea what Operation Keelhaul entailed—and how much innocent blood was spilled via Stalin's hands as a result—they never would have elected him president.

To say the information in this collection (edited by John Tiffany) is eye-opening would be a serious understatement. The emergence of Fidel Castro in Cuba (along with the Missile Crisis) is analyzed in a light which certainly differs from mainstream sources. Plus, it becomes quite evident that whenever Americans disagreed with our country's Perpetual War efforts, they would either find their *habeas corpus* rights suspended (as did Abraham Lincoln), or be directly targeted by leftist, communist-leaning Zionist smear-merchants on the Writers War Board. Supposedly, tactics such as these are only used in "other" countries; but now it's clear that the "victors" have merely projected their atrocious behavior onto the "enemy."

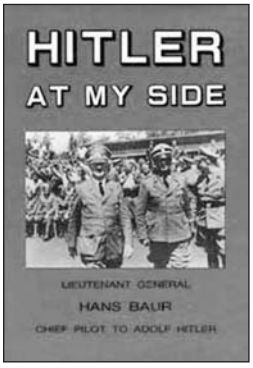
As someone who's been studying conspiratorial history for two decades, it's rare to find books that are as unique and mind-boggling as this one. By the final page, I had experienced a paradigm shift that will forever alter my view of the last two centuries. ✦

Softcover, 275 pages, #529, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. please email TBRca@aol.com for S&H to foreign destinations. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards.

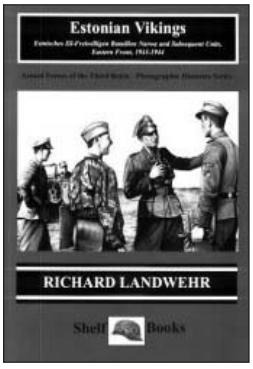
Hidden History of WWII Investigated



The East Came West: Author Peter J. Huxley-Blythe discovered why many Russian people do not trust the U.S. or Great Britain after what they experienced after WWII. When the war ended, millions of Russian men, women and children were physically beaten into submission and shipped like cattle back to the Soviet Union to face Stalin's executioners, or to serve long sentences at hard labor in the death camps of Siberia. This little-known war crime was called "Operation Keelhaul." Softcover, 224 pages #434, ***$20. NOW JUST $15.***

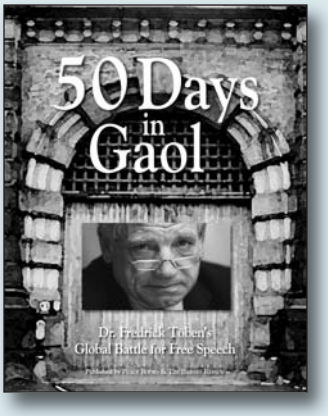


Hitler: At My Side: The Recollections of Lt. Gen. Hans Baur, Hitler's Personal Pilot. Hans Baur, chief pilot and friend to Adolf Hitler, was a World War I flying ace, pioneer mail pilot, Lufthansa flight captain, companion to the Fuehrer in the Berlin bunker and the victim of barbaric treatment for 10 years by the Soviets after World War II. His autobiography is an amazing adventure story told without exaggeration. Very difficult to find book. Hardback, 230 pages, 75 rare photos, #453, ***$25.***



The Estonian Viking Division of the Waffen SS. The Estonian Narwa Battalion was the first and best fighting unit fielded by this small Baltic nation as part of a German-led crusade to defeat communism. Fully motorized and equipped with heavy support weapons, it was able to take its place in the multinational SS Viking Division. Compiled by military historian Richard Landwehr. Filled with rare photos. 8.5" by 11" softcover format, 78 pages, #363, ***$20.***

Fighting for Freedom. By Richard Landwehr. One day, the abysmal general ignorance and misconceptions regarding the Waffen SS will be replaced by the truth. Then, the contributions of Richard Landwehr to history will be recognized. This is his latest book, the story of the Ukrainian Volunteer Division, which fought side by side for a free Europe with other volunteers from countries around the globe. #49, hardback, 224 pages, ***$25.***

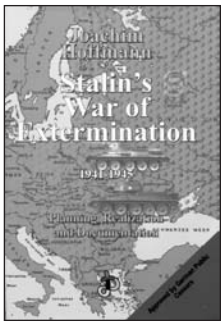


Dr. Fredrick Töben's *50 Days in Gaol*. Australian scholar Fredrick Töben was in jail even as his book was being published. He was handed a 3-month sentence in Australia for refusing to surrender his freedom of speech in return for a judicial slap on the wrist. Instead, this brave historian took the jail time. *50 Days in Gaol* is Töben's assemblage of material covering the time he spent in England's Wandsworth Prison while the English and German governments wrangled over whether or not he could be extradited to Germany for allegedly violating that nation's ban on discussions of "the holocaust" and other taboo topics. Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 90 pages, #527, ***$20.***

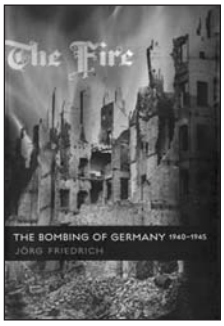
Forged War Crimes by Udo Walendy—A pictorial history of faked war crimes photos and the way they served to "prove" atrocities committed by the Germans. Recently, in Germany, a scandalous exhibit of "atrocity pictures" supposedly committed by the German army was exposed to be a hoax. Thousands of school children have been forced to attend this show, put on by Red "anti-fascists." Exposing such lies earlier earned Walendy two jail terms. **#27**, softcover, 80 pages, ***$12.***

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. This 40-page, oversized booklet was assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson. It's a pictorial guide with accompanying text that gives readers insight into the real Adolf Hitler, without the obligatory establishment sneers. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction to the tragic—yet inspiring—life of Hitler, and the Third Reich. Lots of pictures. Short, snappy chapters. Rare artwork displayed in a gorgeous B&W format. Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 40 illustrated pages, #528, ***$15.*** See our review on page B-4 of this issue.

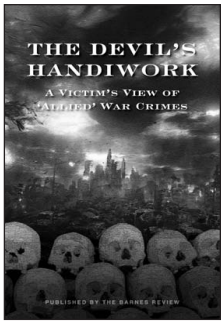
Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933. By Udo Walendy. Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated, so the Zionists made a secret trade pact with Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. That agreement humanely relocated more than 60,000 Jews and permitted the transfer of their wealth to the tune of more than $100 million. Nazi Germany was willing to let even more Jews leave in peace. However, the ensuing call by international Jewry to boycott Germany left the German nation and her people in economic dire straits, thus causing a wave of heightened anti-Semitism. Magazine format, #65, softcover, 40 pages, ***$7.50***.



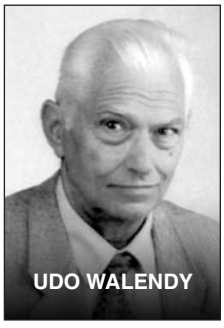
Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. The best book on Stalin's plan for a World Revolution by conquering Europe in a war of extermination. Hitler, aware of Stalin's plans, launched Operation Barbarossa to stop the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany, the book became a bestseller as it was the first book ever that explained "who really started WWII." #282, hardback, 415 pages, ***$40***.



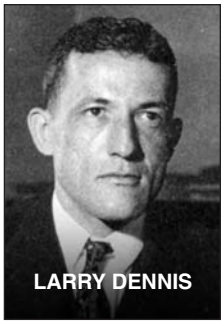
The Fire: The Bombing of Germany, 1940-45. By Joerg Friedrich. The destruction of Germany by aerial bombing is told in harrowing detail. Friedrich, not a Revisionist but a good historian in this instance, grew up in post-war Germany, writing various books "exposing" policies of the National Socialist period. Perhaps an attack of conscience propelled him to finally tell the truth of the bombing of Germany and the great suffering it brought. Hardcover, 530 pages with many photos, #478, ***$35***.



The Devil's Handiwork. This book is a comprehensive look at censored war crimes. Chapters expose previously censored information on Union death camps, British death camps for the Boers, the vengeful Versailles treaty, war crimes against civilians in WWII, the Malmedy trial, the Nuremberg trials and so much more. A tale of inspiration and survival, as well as one of dark crime. Softcover, 275 pages, illustrations, #529, ***$25***.



The Coming American Fascism, by Lawrence Dennis. The author condemns, among other financial evils, the national debt system. First published in 1936, in the middle of the Roosevelt revolution and five years before the war he predicted, this book was Dennis' second attempt to explain the nature of capitalism, and warn of the consequences of it. Mr. Dennis, an attorney, was indicted in the infamous sedition trials—the global elite recognized an enemy! Preface by W.A. Carto. #23, softcover, 320 pages, ***$19***.



The Dynamics of War and Revolution, first published in 1941 when America hovered on the brink of war and Europe was already in flames, represented a milestone in American political-philosophical outlook. A great patriot with unusual prophetic vision. By American philosopher Lawrence Dennis. Limited stock! #24, softcover, 257 pages, ***$19***.

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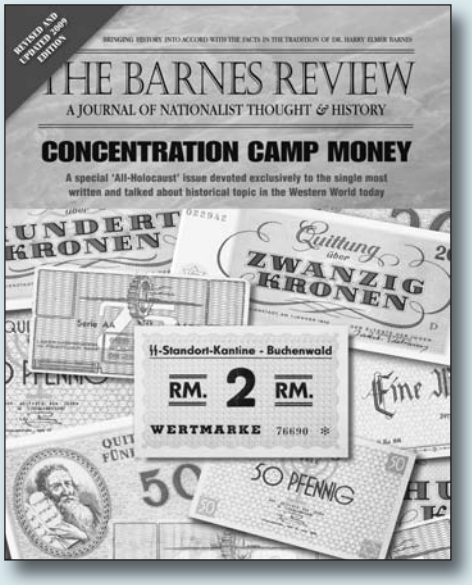
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TBR's 2009 Updated & Expanded "All Holocaust Issue." Containing 72 pages when first published back in 2001, this amazing "theme issue," assembled by Michael Collins Piper, has recently been updated and expanded. It is now 112 pages and remains not only the most popular TBR issue ever, but also one of the best holocaust resources ever prepared. Dozens of fascinating articles and "sidebars" cover the subject from "Auschwitz to Zyklon B." Find out what a wide variety of scientists, philosophers and historians and sensible laymen are saying that has the holocaust lobby running scared! Inmates paid for their work with camp money? No gas chambers? No brutal beatings? Only 85,000 died at Auschwitz—not 4 million? Inmates could be released for good behavior? Crematory ovens never used as killing weapons? No evidence of a plot to eradicate Europe of Jews? A pool, soccer field, sauna and camp canteen at Auschwitz—for use by the prisoners? Softcover—bound like a book (not saddle stitched like a magazine), 112 pages, #531, Prices are as follows: 1-5 copies are $10 each. 6-49 copies are $8 each. 50 or more are just $6 each. Guaranteed to please.

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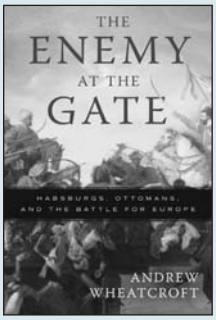
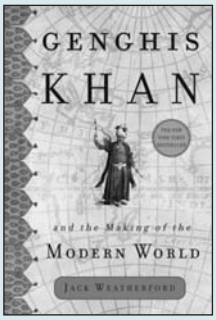
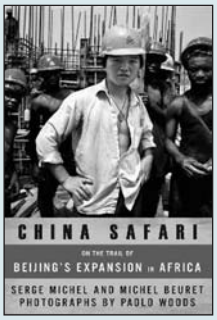
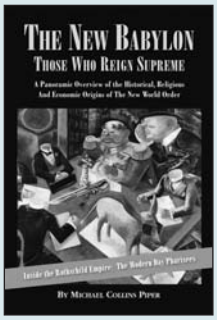
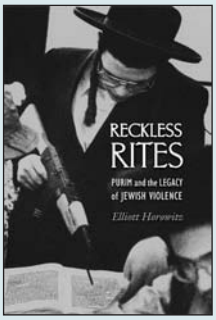
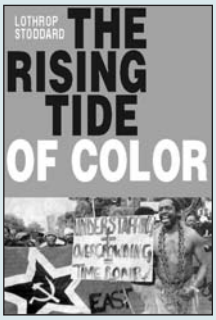







THE NEW BABYLON
THOSE WHO REIGN SUPREME
A Panoramic Overview of the Historical, Religious And Economic Origins of The New World Order
BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER





NEW! Enemy at the Gate: Habsburgs, Ottomans and the Battle for Europe. By Andrew Wheatcroft. In 1683, the invincible Ottoman army was camped out at the gates of Vienna. The future of Europe was in the balance. Read about this pivotal moment in the bloody rivalry between the Ottoman and Habsburg empires. It's Islam vs Christianity. It's East vs West. It's yesterday vs. today. A rich portrait covering in detail a battle that is still going on. Hardcover, 400 pages, oversized, #524, *$28*.

Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World. By Jack Weatherford. The name Genghis Khan often conjures the image of a bloodthirsty barbarian on horseback leading a ruthless band of nomadic warriors in the looting of the civilized world. But the surprising truth is that Genghis Khan was a visionary leader whose conquests joined backward Europe with the flourishing cultures of Asia to trigger a world awakening. Softcover, 352 pages, item #425, *$15*.

NEW! China Safari: Bejing's Expansion in Africa. By Serge Michel and Michel Beuret. The authors tell the story of China's financial, cultural and physical invasion of Africa. Publicly the Chinese say their efforts are to "bring light to the dark continent," but in reality it is absolutely clear that China wants to colonize Africa and exterminate the natives. Will Africa eventually turn into "China West"? You may be surprised how well they are doing it! Hardcover, 336 pages, 16 pages of color photos, oversize, #525, *$27*.

NEW! The New Babylon: Those Who Reign Supreme. This is the latest blockbuster from the pen of Michael Collins Piper. Exposes the Rothschild hand in the new world order conspiracy; a plan that was hatched centuries ago and is playing out even today across the globe. Who runs the media? Who runs the newspapers? What role have the Rothschilds and their minions played in fomenting global unrest for the benefit of the bankers? Softcover, 266 pages, #532, *$25*.

Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence. Purim is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther—a holiday based on the massacre of 70,000 Persians. According to the author, Elliot Horowitz, this Jewish celebration of genocide has impacted negatively upon the Judaic attitude toward the "goyim" and vice versa to this day. Hardback, 322 pages, #476, *$44*.

March of the Titans: A History of the White Race. The complete and comprehensive history of the white race, spanning 500 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. Compiled over 25 years by Rhodesian author and scholar Arthur Kemp. High-quality softcover, 592 pages, #464, *$42*.

The Babylonian Woe. By David Astle. Just what is money? How did it get started? Who has the right to print it? Is money here to stay? If not, what would take its place? A true history of money, going back to antiquity. A good book to hand out to friends and colleagues! #15, hardback, 250 pages, *$20*.

Secret Societies. Nesta Webster, a courageous English lady, wrote a number of timely, timeless and amazingly prescient books now validated by history after 80 years of world convulsion. *Secret Societies* is one of them. Here's a look into those shadowy secret societies that shape world events and control people's lives. **#58**, softcover, 419 pages, *$17*.

The Rising Tide of Color. By Lothrop Stoddard. Written almost 90 years ago, this book is even more important today. Explains why the author sees tough times ahead for the white race as it continues to be swallowed up by other races. Softcover, indexed, 320 pages, #475, *$22*.

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The *Laconia* Incident

A prime example of British and American violation of long-held rules of conduct on the high seas

On September 16, 1942, a concentration of Nazi submarines was spotted pulling survivors from the British vessel *Laconia* by a U.S. bomber. Survivors rescued by the Germans waved at the Americans as they passed overhead. The pilot turned away and radioed base and informed his commander the U-boats were engaged in rescue operations. Capt. Robert C. Richardson III replied with an order to attack. Half an hour later, the pilot returned and dropped bombs and depth charges on top of *U-156*—but missed. About 1,621 died as as direct result of this breach of the rules of war.

By Joaquin Bochaca, Esq.
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

On September 3, 1939, the inferiority of the German navy with respect to those of England and France was considerable. The English fleet had 272 ships (meaning surface ships) of the first line (the newest and best) and 400 ships of the second line, while France had 88 ships of the first line and 180 of the second. The German fleet was composed of 54 ships in all.

As for submarines, those of Britain and France totaled 135, versus Germany's 57. Faced with such an overwhelming difference of forces in their favor, the Western democracies chose the sea as their first battle line and instituted a total blockade against Germany to prevent the Germans from receiving food and raw materials.

Germany's response to the total blockade they were suffering at sea was a partial blockade of British sea routes. That the blockade was partial was imposed by necessity and for, you might say, physical reasons. A mere 54 surface ships and 57 submarines cannot block nearly 700 warships and 135 submarines, or at least cannot carry out a total blockade. They can carry out, by means of veritable prodigies of skill and heroism, a very effective partial blockage, and beyond that they cannot go because reality has its rights, and facts are stubborn.

And speaking of facts: at the moment the war started, out of the 57 German submarines only 27 were able to travel

LT. WERNER HARTENSTEIN
Managed to ensure safety of hundreds of English, Polish and Italian survivors of the *Laconia,* despite enemy air attack.

moderate distances and function in actions against England. And since for each submarine in action there were two out of action (either on the way back to base to replenish supplies of torpedoes, fuel and food, or headed out to British naval routes) only nine submarines found themselves involved in war actions daily. This, again, was just at first—because afterwards the production of submarines increased substantially.

Practically the first success of German submarines in the course of World War II was won against the English aircraft carrier *HMS Courageous,* sunk on September 18, 1939 by Captain Schuhart. A little later, on October 13, the submarine of Captain Prien succeeded in entering the British base at Scapa Flow and sinking the battleship *Royal Oak,* and then successfully escaped to its base. [See TBR's January/February 2009 edition.—Ed.]

In the Hague Convention it was stipulated that merchant ships which were spotted by an enemy ship should stop, refrain from using their radio (thus revealing their position) and allow the enemy ship's crew to come aboard to inspect the cargo. If the cargo consisted of war materials or strategically important minerals, the merchant ship would be sunk and its crew taken in charge by the enemy warship, or placed in lifeboats while radio notification was sent for neutral or friendly ships in the area to come take charge of the survivors. In case the cargo was of no military interest, the merchant ship would continue its journey, refraining from mentioning the encounter by radio for the next six hours. In any case, merchant ships were required to travel unarmed.

"The Hague Convention stipulated that merchant ships that were spotted by an enemy ship should stop and allow the enemy ship's crew to come aboard to inspect the cargo."

However, from the first day of the war, the British merchant fleet sailed under the direct orders of the British Admiralty, a fact that can be verified by viewing documents held in the Inter-Allied Joint Archives in La Charité-sur-Loire (France).

"With that action the English implicitly waived the protection accorded to merchant ships by international law."[2] Moreover, British merchants were armed not only with guns and antiaircraft guns, but also with depth charges—purely offensive combat elements used to sink submarines. Finally, the captains of British merchant vessels were ordered to report immediately, by radio, the position of German submarines that were approaching, and to travel at night with all lights extinguished.

On October 1, 1939 Winston Churchill, then first lord of the admiralty, ordered the captains of merchant ships to attack any submarine that attempted to stop them.[3] All these actions—which were contrary to international law—forced Germany to wage almost unrestricted war against shipping.

By involving merchant ships in armed struggle, the British admiralty, willingly or not, was responsible for everything that happened to the civilians who served on these vessels. Consider, for example, that the Churchillian tactic of forcing captains of merchant ships to communicate by morse code the status of any submarine sighted amounted to recruiting merchant vessels into the intelligence service of the Home Fleet. Likewise, forcing them to travel with lights off at night—also contrary to the laws of war—was bound to provoke regrettable incidents.

The first incident concerned the *Athenia,* a British passenger ship that sailed in a zigzag pattern, at maximum speed and without lights, also following a course other than its ordinary shipping route. The commander of the German submarine *U-30* thought it was an auxiliary cruiser and sank it. Thus 138 passengers perished. Because of this incident, the following order was given to all submarine commanders:

"By order of the Fuehrer, refrain on principle from attacking any passenger ship, even when part of a convoy." With this order by Hitler, the Germans began according to passenger ships a privileged status because if they were part of a convoy, their sinking was allowed unequivocally by international law. Even more generous treatment was afforded to French merchant ships. On September 3, 1939 German submarines received the following order: "France is considered to be at war with Germany from 17:00 hours. For now hostilities should be opened against its merchant ships only if they seek to ram or board our submarines."[4]

On September 6, this order was reinforced with another by the Fuehrer himself, which stated: "The situation with regard to France remains uncertain. Only open hostilities against enemy merchant ships in self-defense. Do not stop French merchant ships. Rigorously avoid any incident with France." Under these orders, any French merchant ship had to be treated with even greater consideration than a neutral vessel. In the final analysis, the latter, under the Hague Convention on the Regulation of Prizes, could be stopped, inspected and, if they were transporting arms, sunk.

By virtue of this order of Hitler's—designed to avoid problems with France despite a state of war that had been declared by the latter—the commander of a German submarine had to try, before stopping a boat, to make sure that it was not a French merchant ship, because in that case it was not to be

Rescuing *Laconia*'s survivors

Shown are survivors of the *Laconia* incident. Above left, women and children plucked from the water by *U-156*. Above, survivors of the *Laconia* are jammed aboard *U-156*. At left are shown a group of survivors rescued by the French, having survived in one of *Laconia*'s lifeboats. Unfortunately, Lt. Hartenstein was forced to submerge with hundreds of survivors still atop his submarine and several lifeboats in tow because an American B-24 Liberator attacked *U-156* in violation of the rules of war on the high seas.This action so offended the German sense of fair play that German officers asked for the right to shoot enemy survivors in the water. Adm. Karl Doenitz resisted this request, but did order that German ships and crews were no longer to put themselves in harm's way to rescue survivors from any enemy ships sunk by Germany.

disturbed. This was very difficult, sometimes impossible, and, especially at night, totally impracticable. All these orders, intended to humanize the war at sea and restrict it exclusively to combatants, excluding civilians, severely limited the warfare capability of submarines while at the same time increasing their risk and exposure to danger. These orders led to repeated protests by Doenitz to Hitler, with even Fleet Admiral Raeder intervening in support of Doenitz.

The reason for such orders issued by Hitler was that: "I wanted the outbreak of hostilities to be a unilateral act by the Western powers and because I sought, with respect to France, despite its formal declaration of war, to avoid an actual broadening of the conflict." Only when it became apparent that these hopes were not going to be fulfilled, in late September, were the restrictions imposed with respect to the French ships lifted.[5]

The Directorate of Naval War of Germany proceeded with great circumspection, and only step by step, to react to the measures adopted by the English, which deviated from the rules of the Hague Convention and the London Naval Protocol.

Actually, the British violated the laws of naval warfare from the very first day of hostilities—and this fact, public knowledge, was recognized by its best naval historian, Capt. Rosskyll.[6] The Germans only fully implemented retaliatory measures, by order of the Fuehrer himself, on August 17, 1940, i.e., 11.5 months after the British had started their illegal maritime war.

In fact, historically, the first English merchant vessel that contravened the laws of war was the *Manaar,* which, on October 6, 1939 attacked the German submarine *U-38*, which had stopped them in the North Sea to carry out an inspection in accordance with Naval Prize Regulations. The *Manaar,* while communicating its position by telegraph and reporting the presence of a German submarine, began firing cannonades that did not reach the submarine. A few days afterwards, a similar incident occurred in the Atlantic.

The English, following the orders of the Admiralty, converted the war at sea into a useless carnage. The case of the *Laconia* is typical, and merits our pausing to study it.

On the night of September 12 to 13, 1942, 600 miles south of Cape Palmas, the submarine *U-156*, commanded by Naval

Lieutenant Hartenstein, sank the British passenger ship *Laconia,* which had been approved officially as a troop transport and, according to the British manual of warships, was equipped with 14 artillery pieces.

According to subsequent British figures there were, aboard the *Laconia,* 436 crew, 268 British soldiers who were heading back to their homeland on leave, 80 women and children, 1,600 Italian prisoners of war captured in Ethiopia and 160 Polish soldiers.

The *Laconia,* almost 20,000 metric tons, took an hour and a half to sink, and as it disappeared under water numerous explosions were heard owing to the depth charges that had been on board. The British press, of course, raised a huge fuss about the peaceful ocean liner attacked by "Doenitz's criminals."

But the ship's log of *U-156* reads as follows: "According to statements by some Italian survivors, the English, after the impact, closed the watertight doors of the compartments inhabited by the prisoners and held them back at gunpoint every time they tried to reach the lifeboats."[5]

Owing to the inhuman actions of the crew, only 90 of the 1,600 Italian prisoners could be saved. Hartenstein asked for instructions from Doenitz, because there were numerous survivors, English and Polish, in lifeboats, and the sea was very agitated.

> ***"The* Laconia *took an hour and a half to sink, and as it disappeared under water numerous explosions were heard owing to the depth charges that had been on board."***

Although, in war, even when you observe the rules of international law, war aims are always placed ahead of rescue, Doenitz ordered the submarines of the Eisbaer [German "Polar Bear"] Group—the Schacht, the Wuedermann and the Wilamowitz—to proceed immediately to cooperate with Hartenstein in rescuing the survivors.[7] Let us continue with the ship's log of *U-156*:

"Our submarine is surrounded by survivors. Impossible to continue helping them. I already have 193 on board, including the Italians, and cannot go over this limit if I want to retain the ability to stay submerged for some time. Please send instructions.

Doenitz replied in person: "To Hartenstein. Report urgently if the sunken vessel has sent messages [to the British fleet] and if survivors are in boats or swimming. Detail circumstance and location data of sinking. Doenitz.

Hartenstein's reply: "Ship transmitted exact position. I have 193 men aboard, including 90 Italian, 23 British and 80 Poles. Hundreds of survivors swimming nearby. I propose diplomatic neutralization of the shipwreck area. From the radio, we know there is an unknown vessel nearby. Hartenstein."

Four hours after the torpedoing, Hartenstein broadcast on a 25-meter frequency a message in English, saying: "If any ship wants to help the survivors of the *Laconia* it will not be attacked, provided that our vessel is not attacked by ships or aircraft. I have taken in 193 men. Location 04 degrees 52' South, 11 degrees 26' West. German Submarine."

This message was echoed on the international SOS wavelength. After that, they could no longer doubt that the British knew of the *Laconia's* sinking and the subsequent rescue of survivors by the German submarine, but no boat whatsoever came in response to the distress call. Admiral Doenitz issued orders that, in addition to the submarines mentioned above, the submarine commanders *Poska* and *Merten* proceed in haste to that area, and he requested the commanders of the Italian submarines operating in Bordeaux to send aid as well. The Italians sent the submarine *Capellini,* while the Vichy government sent its corvettes *Annamite* and *Gloire,* which were in the area. All day Hartenstein and his men took care of the survivors, most of them in small lifeboats or in the ocean, clinging to the submarine surface, but no British rescue ship ever showed up.

In the afternoon another message was received from Doenitz:

"Hartenstein: (1) Give all the survivors to the first submarine to arrive. (2) The submarine that receives the survivors must wait for Wuedermann or Schacht and divide the survivors with them. (3) All the survivors will be handed over to French ships or taken to ports to be specified. Instructions to follow."

The next day the two German submarines arrived, and while they were trying to collect the lifeboats to facilitate their delivery to the French an American B-24 "Liberator" plane appeared. Hartenstein had placed on the bridge a large Red Cross flag. By Morse code the plane was asked where it was coming from and if there was a ship nearby to take charge of the survivors. The plane did not answer and disappeared. But it returned in a half hour and dropped two bombs, which did not hit the submarine. But a third bomb hit a boat filled with survivors. Another bomb exploded over the control room and the turret of the rescuing submarine was damaged. Hartenstein ordered the survivors to be put into the lifeboats. Some had to be forced out because they refused to leave.

Miraculously, the submarine, despite its damage, managed to dive and escape the attack of the aircraft. Doenitz gave or-

Graham Coton, born 1926 in Woolwich, England, created stunning pictures for The War Libraries. He joined the British Royal Air Force (RAF) during the war. Above is his 1971 *After the Sinking of the Laconia*, from the British magazine of history and paleontology *Look and Learn*. German submarine *U-156* had many survivors from the *Laconia* aboard and was towing other survivors in lifeboats when a U.S. B-24 warplane dropped bombs—one directly onto a lifeboat. U.S. propaganda subsequently claimed the Germans were murderers.

ders to continue the rescue efforts, but giving absolute priority to the safety of the submarines. Finally, a large number of the survivors were able to be rescued, but the intervention of the American aircraft prevented many more lives from being saved, apart from the deaths caused by the third bomb. During the day of the 17th still no British ship appeared to rescue the castaways. Finally the *Annamite* and *Gloire* arrived at the arranged meeting place and took charge of the survivors without further mishap. In short, during the four days of the rescue operation, the Allies not only did nothing to rescue the survivors, among whom were a few thousand English people and Poles, but they took advantage of the occasion to attack the submarines.

As a result, Adm. Doenitz sent the following order: "Any attempts to save personnel of sinking ships—including rescuing those who are in the water, getting on board those who are in lifeboats, towing of the same and assisting them with food and water—are prohibited. These rescue operations are detrimental to the higher requirement of warfare, whose sole purpose is the destruction of enemy ships and crews."

Another thing regarding the case of the *Laconia*: The British lieutenant Hoad shot at some of the Italians who succeeded in unlocking the doors behind which they had been confined in the sinking ship, killing several; and as for the others, Officer Young restrained them by beating them. The Italians who were saved (90 out of 1,600) looked deplorable. The English had fed them on bread and water; many were semi-naked and others completely naked.

* * *

Lieutenant Commander Hans Witt, who commanded a German ship in the Mediterranean, requested an audience with Adm. Doenitz and explained that, in that battle theater, British aircraft strafed the survivors of submarines and of German aircraft that fell in the sea, so that disgust and indignation were intense among German fighters of all branches and ranks. As a consequence, the idea became general that in just

retaliation they must likewise attack the survivors of sunken Allied ships, who hitherto had been treated with the utmost courtesy.

However, Doenitz emphatically rejected such proposals "because they are absolutely contrary to our rules of warfare. Even though the enemy may proceed with such obvious lack of humanity, we should not imitate them, for to do so even once would cause serious harm to the Supreme Command."[8]

This behavior of Doenitz was not, however, greatly appreciated by the English, who, in general, conducted the war at sea with an almost total lack of "fair play." For example, as acknowledged by a British historian,[9] after sinking the German battleship *Bismarck* . . . the British fleet withdrew from the site without picking up the shipwrecked survivors. . . ."

According to the aforementioned historian, "There were many "Gerries" [Germans] in the water and they had nothing to cling to, not even a raft."

However, it is a pleasure to cite the case of Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser, who commanded the fleet that sank the German battleship *Scharnhorst.* Fraser met his officers on the deck of the *Duke of York* and said: "Gentlemen, the battle against the *Scharnhorst* has ended in victory for us. I hope that if any of you are ever called upon to lead a ship into action against an opponent many times superior, you will command your ship as gallantly as the *Scharnhorst* was commanded today." Fraser ordered a guard-of-honor formed and dropped a wreath in the sea at the place where the German ship had gone down. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Harald Busch: *So war der Unterseekrieg,* pg. 28.
2 Winston S. Churchill: *Memoirs.*
3 Karl Doenitz: *Ten Years and Twenty Days.*
4 Karl Doenitz: *Ibid.*
5 Captain John Rosskyll: *War at Sea.*
6 Harald Busch: *So war der Unterseekrieg,*
7 Admiral Chester Nimitz. Head of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, declared respecting the Nuremberg Trials: "As a general rule the submarines of the United States did not save enemy survivors when they represented an unnecessary danger to the [U.S.] submarine or when the presence of the shipwrecked would impede another mission."
8 Deposition of Hans Witt at the Nuremberg Trials.
9 Captain Russell Greenfell: " El Episodio del Bismarck."

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler,*** a linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

DOENITZ'S CONCERN VS. IKE'S OBSESSION

For a few weeks in April and May 1945 the Fuehrer of Germany was Karl Doenitz, commander-in-chief of the German navy, also in overall command of the troops in the north and with his hands full arranging transportation for refugees fleeing the east. Doenitz was astonished to learn Adolf Hitler had appointed him his successor. Said the admiral: "It had been my constant fear that the absence of any central authority would lead to chaos and the senseless and purposeless sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives. . . . To denigrate [Hitler] as, I felt, many around me would have liked me to do, would, in my opinion, have been a mean and cheap thing to do. . . . My first task is to save German men and women from destruction by the advancing Bolshevist enemy. It is for this purpose alone that the military struggle continues. For as long as the British and the Americans continue to impede the accomplishment of this task, we must also continue to fight and defend ourselves against them. The British and American [governments] in that case will not be fighting in the interests of their peoples but solely for the expansion of Bolshevism in Europe." Doenitz tried to make a partial surrender to the Western Allies and advised German forces still in being to surrender to the Westerners rather than the Soviets. But the U.S. martinet Dwight Eisenhower proved difficult—he rejected any separate surrender. "Ike" even informed the Germans that Americans would be ordered to shoot any German troops approaching with intent to surrender—even if unarmed. In the photo above, Doenitz and several of his comrades are shown in Allied custody, May 1945.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

JESUS-ERA HOUSE FOUND IN NAZARETH

Shortly before Christmas in 2009, archeologists unveiled what they believe was the foundation for a home in the supposed city (or hamlet?) of Nazareth that dates back to the traditional time of Jesus's birth. Some historians believe the homesite would have been built in the shadow of a Roman outpost. From what the team discovered, said archeologist Yardena Alexandre, the dwelling appeared to be the home of a humble family. If indeed he lived in Nazareth, young Jesus could have played around that house with his friends. Archeologist Stephen Pfann, president of the University of the Holy Land, told a UK newspaper: "It's the only witness that we have from that area that shows us what the walls and floors were like inside Nazareth in the first century." But, puzzlingly, Nazareth does not seem to be mentioned anywhere in history (until the fourth century) outside of the New Testament, and was even unknown to the apostle Paul and the writings attributed to him. Josephus never mentions the place, although he lived for a time just one mile away in the village of Yafa, and he does mention 45 other cities and villages in Galilee. It appears the Yafa villagers used the Nazareth site as a cemetery.

✦ ✦ ✦

LOST AMAZONIAN CITY

Deforestation in the Amazon region has produced one of the greatest archeological finds in history, reports a recent edition of *Antiquity* magazine. In an area clear cut by loggers, researchers discovered a massive complex of structures and earthen mounds spread out over 100 square miles that had been constructed by a previously unknown civilization 2,400 years ago. The authors of the study write: "This hitherto unknown people constructed earthworks of precise geometric plan connected by straight orthogonal roads. . . . The earthworks are shaped as perfect circles, rectangles and composite figures sculpted in the clay-rich soils of Amazonia." Researchers speculate that many more of these sites could still be hidden away in the deep forest, having been lost for centuries.

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ANCIENT SUMERIAN SITE FOUND

Despite the chaos and violence unleashed on Iraq by President George W. Bush and his neocon advisors, archeologists there announced recently that they found a 4,000-year-old settlement in southern Iraq, which is providing a bounty of historical artifacts. The site is located in the southern desert near ancient Ur, the biblical birthplace of Abraham. The researchers said the artifacts, which included agricultural tools such as sickles and knives, dated back to the time of Amarsin, third king of the third Sumerian dynasty.

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ANCIENT VIRUS INVADED HUMAN DNA

Geneticists believe they have identified the remnants of an ancient virus in human DNA, which has been killing off livestock for centuries. The virus is called bornavirus, named for the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

Ancient Egypt Continues to Give Up Her Long-Held Secrets . . .

THIS JUST IN FROM EGYPT

The head of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, Zahi Hawass, is at it again. This time the clown-like historian is quoted as saying that archeologists have discovered a new set of tombs that prove the men who built the great pyramids more than 4,000 years ago were not slaves but laborers. That's as may be, but the problem is that the Great Pyramid, usually attributed to Fourth Dynasty Pharaoh Khufu (aka Cheops), was not built by his people but is probably thousands of years older. Thus the tombs of workers from some 4,000 years ago have nothing to do with building the Great Pyramid or any of its immediate neighbor pyramids. Court buffoon Hawass would also have you believe Khufu was buried in the pyramid, but there is no evidence anyone was ever buried in it. Also, no one has yet figured out how it was even possible humanly to build the Great Pyramid, either with the presumed primitive technology of the time, or even with 21st-century cranes and equipment. Incidentally there is also no evidence the ancient Hebrews ever worked in Egypt, either as slaves or otherwise. Whatever these skeletized workers were working on, they were native Egyptians.

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EYE MAKEUP MEDICINE

The telltale heavy eye makeup supposedly worn by wealthy Egyptians like Cleopatra may have had medicinal as well as esthetic value, French scientists now believe. According to an article in the magazine *Analytical Chemistry*, the makeup may have helped to protect against eye disease and infections. Scientists were able to study the eye makeup, leading them to discover that lead salts contained in the makeup produced nitric oxide. This vital chemical can be used to boost the immune system to fight off bacteria and other problems.

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ANCIENT STONE MONUMENT FOUND

Recent wildfires that spread across the North York moors on the northeastern coast of England have unearthed a massive and mysterious prehistoric stone enclosure measuring some 485 feet by 286 feet along with multiple man-made conical piles of stones. Archeologists studying the site are perplexed as to its significance, though they believe it was clearly made by early inhabitants of the region. "Establishing what the monument was used for is a tricky question," David MacLeod, a researcher with the team that is looking into the site, told a local newspaper. "The walls are low now but could have been much higher, so possibly it had an agricultural purpose acting as a pen to keep cattle or sheep. . . . We can't rule out a ritual significance—perhaps we are looking at a graveyard." At this point it remains anyone's guess exactly how old the structure is, but most believe it is extremely old, possibly even predating other, more well-known stone buildings. Graham Lee, North York Moors National Park Authority archeologist, said: "Dating the site is fraught with difficulty, but it's just possible it could be 4,500 years old, or date back even further. . . . To put this into context, that's before . . . Stonehenge [was] built." Perhaps these cairns are about the age of the Skara Brae settlement in the Orkney Islands, which (it has been suggested) may have been an Egyptian colony?

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German town of Borna, where a regiment of cavalry horses had been wiped out in 1885 by what was called, at the time, "heated-head" disease. It wasn't until the 1970s that researchers led by Keizo Tomonaga of Osaka University actually identified the virus in sheep and goats. Scientists don't know what the virus has done to the human genome all these years after it mutated and was passed on to people, but they suspect that it may be responsible for some types of mental illnesses in those who carry it on a genetic level. Scientists say the bornavirus may have been infecting our ancestors for the past 40 million years.

✦ ✦ ✦

WWII WAR CRIMINAL

The entire world has heard of John Demjanjuk, the infirmed, 89-year-old Ukrainian-born autoworker accused at different times of being several different Nazi guards. But few have heard of another accused World War II war criminal currently on trial for atrocities committed during that war. Vasily Kononov is often referred to as a "former Soviet partisan" in the Western press. However, to Latvians, he was known as a sadistic Communist paramilitary soldier, who brutally murdered unarmed villagers. Since 1998, Kononov has been tried six times and has spent two years in jail on charges ranging from genocide to "thuggery." A few years ago, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) inexplicably released Kononov, saying it found that his criminal prosecution was "unauthorized." The Latvian government is currently appealing, and the case is being reviewed by the ECHR.

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DeLAUGHTER JAILED

Bobby DeLaughter, the famous attorney who prosecuted Byron De La Beckwith in 1994 for the 1963 murder of black activist Medgar Evers, is now headed to jail himself, convicted on charges of obstruction related to a corruption probe of Mississippi's judiciary. For years, DeLaughter was hailed as a "civil rights hero" for going after De La Beckwith. De La Beckwith had reportedly boasted to friends and acquaintances that he had assassinated Evers. DeLaughter used some of that testimony to send De La Beckwith to prison for life. However, following his conviction, and up until his death in 2002, De La Beckwith recanted his original claims, saying he didn't carry out the murder. De La Beckwith gave his side of the story in the book *Glory in Conflict: A Saga of Byron De La Beckwith*, which was published in 1991. It seems FBI agents wanted a white man to blame for the murder of Evers, and the outspoken De La Beckwith became their patsy. Rumor has it Evers was killed by the husband of a black woman with whom he was involved.

✦ ✦ ✦

LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL

One of the rarest U.S. nickels, called the "*Mona Lisa* of rare coins," was sold recently at a public auction, fetching an unprecedented $5 million, according to wire service reports. Between 1883 and 1912, tens of millions of these "Liberty Head" nickels had been made before the design was changed in 1913 to depict an American ıdian. That same year, five nickels were secretly (and no doubt illegally) made at the Philadelphia Mint with the old design, which were then sold to collectors. The identities of the seller and the buyer of the coin (which was recently sold) were not disclosed. It is known that this particular coin had previously been owned by King Farouk of Egypt and Dr. Jerry Buss, the owner of the Los Angeles Lakers NBA team.

THEFT OF AUSCHWITZ SIGN

In the hours following the theft of the entrance sign (shown above) from Auschwitz, the German World War II work camp in Poland, Jewish groups saw a potential public relations bonanza, wasting no time to blame the action on national socialists, pro-European organizations and even Revisionist historians. Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau, the chairman of Jerusalem's holocaust museum and another "survivor of the holocaust," was quoted in multiple wire service reports, broadcast around the world, saying: "As long as the sign '*Arbeit Macht Frei*' ("work makes you free") was there to be seen by a million visitors every year at the Auschwitz museum, this was a hindrance for the various holocaust deniers. . . . It is likely that the thieves were not motivated by greed but by unparalleled evil and stupidity, to come and deny the holocaust in this generation—and this is very worrisome." The problem for people like Lau, however, was that the theft was much more mundane. The sign was apparently taken by common thieves, intent on selling it for whatever they can get for it. Some people have suggested the sign could be worth 1 million British pounds—currently about $1.6 million, or 4.6 million zlotys. Frankly, though, it is hard to see how anyone can figure a sign that says "work makes you free" is any kind of evidence for alleged mass murder.

THE HOLOCAUST® MADE SIMPLE

By John Tiffany

Everyone "knows" 6 million Jews were killed by the Germans during World War II. However, there are a number of problems with this "conventional wisdom." Let's look at a few:

In 1939, there were officially nearly 15,700,000 Jews in the world (the American Jewish Committee cites a figure of 15,688,259). After World War II, the number had risen to over 18 million Jews (the Jewish-owned *New York Times* for Feb. 22, 1948 uses a figure of 18,700,000). What this means is that of the 15,700,000 original Jews on the planet, 6 million were allegedly gassed, leaving only some 9 million-plus Jews on Earth. However, the world Jewish population somehow doubled to over 18 million in less than nine years—an amazing feat. It seems Jewish women must have been pumping out babies like aphid mothers (a female aphid can have up to 25 offspring per day).

From the beginning of the Holocaustian mythology, there was always the holy "6 million" Jews, of whom 4 million people were allegedly gassed at Auschwitz. Then, in 1990, it was officially admitted that not more than 1.5 million humans were gassed at Auschwitz, at most—that is 2.5 million less. (Were half of them Jews?) Yet, in spite of mathematics, the sacred 6 million figure remained unchallenged by the establishment. It was not reduced by 2.5 million.

During this timeframe, the director of the Auschwitz State Museum, Dr. Franciszek Piper, announced that the so-called gas chamber there had been fabricated by the Soviets after the war (as a propaganda device to keep the world focused on the evils of National Socialist Germany while the Reds continued to consume as much of Europe as they could). Dr. Piper's statement is on videotape.

But there is more: The International Red Cross, formally and officially, reported that less than 300,000 internees of all nationalities in the German camps died of all causes, including old age. (When the Red Cross interviewed thousands of freed camp inmates at the end of the war, asking whether they had witnessed alleged "gassings," the response was universally negative. According to IRC document No. 9925, June 1946: "The detainees themselves have not spoken of them.")

Of these 300,000 internees, barely more than half were Jews. Most of these died in several severe typhoid epidemics caused by wartime conditions, which claimed many lives throughout Germany—including those of doctors, nurses and camp administrative personnel.

These deaths were too much for the German authorities. On December 8, 1942, Heinrich Himmler, chief commandant of all detention facilities, issued an order stating categorically: "The death rate in the camps must be reduced, at all costs." Does this sound like these places were death camps?

In all of German-occupied Europe there were 2.4 million Jews. After the war, 3.8 million Jews claimed "survivor" benefits from the German government.

It was a miracle. According to *The New York Times* of Sunday, January 4, 1987, alleged "holocaust" survivor Elie Wiesel recalled "the day the Soviets arrived at Auschwitz." However, in a speech to the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., reported by the Jewish Telegraph Agency on April 11, 1983, he had a different recollection. (In his book *Legend of Our Time*, New York, 1982, the "Weasel," as he is called by wags, explained: "Things are not that simple. . . . Some events do take place but are not true [sic]; others are [true]—although they never occurred.")

Tell that to Aristotle.

Wiesel noted that he was "one of the survivors liberated at Dachau by the U.S. Army" on April 15, 1945—and thus became the only prisoner of war to hold the distinction of being liberated from two different camps in World War II.

Not to be outdone by "the Weasel," famous "National Socialist-hunter" Simon Wiesenthal died serenely at age 96, knowing that, according to BBC News, he had personally survived no fewer than 12 National Socialist "death camps."

And in 1948, a story appeared about a hapless Jewish girl who was supposedly done in by the National Socialists (although the evidence is that she actually died of typhus). The original document, supposedly her "diary," was written in part with a ballpoint pen, an invention that did not appear in the world until after the war. It was published as a book called *The Diary of Anne Frank*. This highly profitable bestseller, which

has been used to promote the holocaust myth and the state of Israel, remains highly controversial to this day.

So where did this 6 million figure come from? For that, we must go back to one Ilya Ehrenburg, chief Soviet propagandist during World War II, who later died in Israel. It was Ehrenburg who first coined the mystic number for World War II, on Dec. 22, 1944, long before tens of thousands of Jewish internees in German camps, given the choice of staying to be "liberated" by the Communists or fleeing west with their German captors, did not hesitate to choose the latter option.

The monstrous lies of the Jewish psychopath Ehrenburg succeeded in creating a climate of rabid, anti-German hate, which led to the death of millions—of Germans. Here is a typical example of the genocidal daily fare, taken from an Oct. 1944 leaflet to the Red Army: "Kill! Nothing in Germany is guiltless, neither the living nor the yet unborn. Follow the words of Comrade Stalin and crush the fascist beast in its lair. Break the racial pride of the German woman. Take her as your legitimate booty. Kill, you brave soldiers of the glorious Soviet army!"

Students are encouraged to do their own research on these and other questions relating to World War II and the German concentration labor camps. A good starting point is the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW and the books by Revisionist historians, available from THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB. ✦

200 x $18 = 2? Help This Reader's Dream Come True!

BARNES REVIEW readers come up with great ways to support the magazine. As an example, TBR reader R.M. West just donated 200 copies of his most recent book—***THE NATION AS RACE & MYTH*** —to TBR in hopes that we could sell the book and make some money to put toward our TBR PUBLISHING FUND. This fund is perfect for readers who want to earmark their donations to TBR for the important purpose of publishing new Revisionist books and videos. West's historical and political essay brings into focus the challenges facing the European race in the present and future, as well as examining its sustaining myths.

Mr. West says in the foreword to the book:

> A writer, who was trained in science, was once asked why he wrote his scientific books as fiction. His answer was simple and direct: "Because I want them to be read."
>
> The purpose of my book is to put forward a political argument. If, in doing so, a myth is created, so much the better. The modern world in impoverished by its lack of myths. Our ancestors knew the power of myth and we neglect that power at our peril. A myth can transform the universe with something even more powerful than facts—an idea. . . .
>
> A critique of a non-existent historical work provides the scaffolding for this narrative. So what we have here is a political argument written in the guise of a literary review that could be called a myth—all of which seems to be quite an odd arrangement for what the author considers to be a serious book. But, as the saying goes: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." And so the question, simply put, comes down to this: Does the unusual pudding here in the bowl have an interesting flavor? Is it, in fact, tasty? Which is not the same thing, I might remind the reader, as asking if it is tasteful.

Currently, TBR has several great books in production that are seriously short of funding.

One of them investigates claims about the Sobibor concentration camp. The book is a joint effort between scholars Juergen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. It's called *Sobibor: Holocaust Fact vs. Propaganda*, and it will blow the lid off the official "Sobibor was a death camp" tale.

The other is a compilation of articles written by Gen. Leon Degrelle that were published in TBR from 1994 to 2006. These eyewitness account of World War II and Adolf Hitler were always intended to be turned into *Hitler: Democrat*, a projected 450-page masterwork on what Gen. Degrelle experienced during World War II. Both books are under-funded at this time.

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EXAMINING THE REAL REASONS FOR THE NAZI INVASION OF POLAND

POLAND'S CENSORED HOLOCAUST

WHY IN THE WORLD WOULD ADOLF HITLER risk war with the greatest continental military powers of his era—France, Britain and the Soviet Union—just to grab a piece of Poland? Mainstream historians say his motives were psychopathic, i.e., Hitler was a madman bent on war. But these "court historians" are leaving a very important piece out of the story. Is it possible Hitler's "inexplicable" decision to attack Poland was based on the highest moral grounds and altruistic goals? Could a man like Adolf Hitler sit by while his fellow countrymen in Poland were slaughtered—more than 59,000 in 1939 alone? Time had come to act.

BY MARC ROLAND

The 70th anniversary last year of Germany's 1939 Blitzkrieg afforded mainstream historians the opportunity to yet again depict Poland as the innocent victim of Nazi aggression.[1] Their unquestioned paradigm is the most important foundation for World War II as taught and otherwise publicly presented to three generations, because upon it they have built Adolf Hitler's full responsibility for that conflict during the past seven decades. According to conventional history, he hated the Poles and wanted to destroy them as his first step on the road to world conquest.

WILLIAM C. BULLITT
Gave Poland some dumb advice.

Yet, this characterization of the man is at odds with his actual statements and actions. His early success at international diplomacy was the establishment of a non-aggression pact with Poland in 1934.[2] Relations between that country and Germany had been strained from long before the National Socialists attained power the previous year. Border confrontations claimed both disputed territories and innocent lives on both sides since the close of World War I, throughout the 1920s.

The non-aggression pact brought a halt to these violent disagreements, thanks in large measure to the Fuehrer's respect for Józef Klemens Pilsudski. The Polish chief of state was an ardent anti-Communist, who had built up a truly formidable armed forces of modern weapons and organization aimed at eventually breaking up the Soviet Union, a secret desire Hermann Goering, acting as Hitler's closest personal emissary, confided to Pilsudski in March 1935.[3] Two months later, the Polish marshal was dead of liver cancer, and, back in Berlin, Goering asked assembled representatives of the Reichstag to stand for a moment of silence in honor of the marshal.

Hitler said on that occasion, "We recognize with the understanding and the heartfelt friendship of true nationalists, the Polish state as the home of a great, nationally conscious people."[4] Still hoping for closer relations as preconditions for an eventual alliance against the USSR, he extended an exceptionally generous trade agreement to Poland in June.

"This treaty," according to historian Richard M. Watt, "was extremely important to Poland inasmuch as Germany was by far Poland's most important export market. In the past, Germany had been able to work considerable havoc on the Polish economy by implementing arbitrary changes in tariffs or quotas on imports from Poland. This new agreement gave Poland most-favored-nation status, and cleared up a number of economic disputes between the two nations."[5]

As a first move in the direction of military cooperation, Polish and German volunteer flight crews of, respectively, the

Wojska Lotnicze i Obrony Powietrznej (the Polish air force) and the Luftwaffe flew combat missions on the same side of the Spanish Civil War for Franco's Nationalists from 1936 to 1939.[6] On January 5 of that fateful year, Hitler told Josef Beck during a visit by the Polish foreign minister to Berchtesgaden, "Germany would be greatly interested in the continued existence of a strongly nationalist Polish state, because of what might happen in Russia. . . . Quite apart from that, the existence of a strong Polish army lightened Germany's load to a considerable degree. The divisions Poland kept on her frontier with Russia spared Germany from a similar military burden."[7]

Much later, even following Warsaw's capitulation in October 1939, the Fuehrer still called for an independent Polish state, a proposal emphatically turned down by Stalin, whose forces occupied about half the country.[8] During the tense times that preceded the outbreak of war, three weeks after conferring with Beck, Hitler told the Reichstag, "Last year, we saw the friendship between Germany and Poland prove its worth as a guarantee of peace in the political life of Europe. At this moment, there are almost no differences of opinion between our friendly, peaceful states about the importance of this instrument (the German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact of 1934)."[9]

"The newspapers & cabarets mocked the German people. German citizens were, without grounds, accused & arrested. Ethnic Germans were lynched. Danzig was cut off."

But when its 5th anniversary was celebrated in Warsaw, the participating German delegation was confronted with frigid formality. The amiable Polish attitude had been changed by the covert machinations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal operative in Europe. William Christian Bullitt Jr.—America's first ambassador to the Soviet Union—urged Polish leaders to cease dealing with Hitler and provoke him over the Free City of Danzig. If war came, France and Britain, lavishly supplied by the United States, would invade from the west, enabling the Poles to seize eastern Germany as far as Berlin.[10] Blinded by greed and arrogance, Warsaw politicians abandoned their previously peaceful position with the Reich for the non-binding assurances of a foreign diplomat.

Unaware of Bullitt's secret agitation, Hitler was both alarmed and mystified by the Poles' inexplicable hostility. It was expressed first in government policy, then throughout Poland's educational system, and fanned into popular hysteria by the national press. "Germany must be destroyed!," proclaimed Poland's leading newspaper, *Kurier Polski*, in banner-headlines, while negotiations with Hitler were still in progress during mid-summer 1939.[11] At the same time, no less than the Polish armed forces commander-in-chief, Edward Rydz-migły, declared, "Poland wants war with Germany, and Germany will not be able to avoid it, even if she wants to."[12]

According to Hans Schadewalt, chief investigator for the German Library of Information, "The intensified campaign of anti-German propaganda had an increasing influence on public opinion and incited it against Germany and the German minority in Poland."[13]

Hysterical conditions reached their zenith in August. "For weeks, there had been unrest in Poland," a German U-boat captain, Werner Hartmann, remembered:

> The newspapers and cabarets mocked the German people. German citizens were, without grounds, accused and arrested. Ethnic Germans were lynched. General Ironside (British chief of the imperial general staff) inspected the Polish army. Megalomaniacal balloon-cap military men talked about the Battle of Tempelhof (i.e., Berlin) and "the border" on the Elbe.
>
> Danzig was systematically cut off, and Gdingen—a schizophrenic formation made of half-finished, concrete blocks, and wooden fences along the sea—was supposed to become the great port of Eastern Europe. Each day, the newspaper headlines reported new and more worrisome excesses of this escalating chauvinism. One time, they claimed a Polish fleet would prepare a Salamis in the Baltic for us, and the waves would turn red with our blood all the way to the white chalk cliffs of Ruegen.[14]

Captain Hartmann accurately described the immediate prewar situation, but he drastically underplayed it. In point of fact, the agony inflicted on Poland's German minority of 1.4 million residents—many of them stranded behind the Polish border since World War I's Treaty of Versailles came into effect—was of a magnitude to rival the most extreme personal accounts of the "holocaust." The former are unknown to the outside world, or cynically dismissed as the fantasies of Nazi propaganda. Their sufferings are nonetheless far more convincingly authenticated.

An official German report issued in 1940 was, *ipso facto*, dismissed by the outside world as nothing more than atrocity propaganda used to justify Hitler's war against Poland. However, Allied skeptics failed to notice that medical and legal observers from the United States were participants in the Polish

war crimes investigations and verified their findings, as did forensic pathologists from the International Red Cross. Moreover, the German organizations that undertook these investigations belonged to the police and civil administrations, not the Nazi Party or *Wehrmacht*, and the findings were publicly released through the German Library of Information, not the Propaganda Ministry.

The report was carefully scrutinized after the war by anti-German researchers intent on unmasking it as propaganda. But in 1954, the East German Communist historian Theodor Bierschenk stated, after a four-year study entitled *Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland*, that the charges were based entirely on factual evidence.[15] His judgment was challenged the following year by Otto Heike, a West German Social Democrat journalist, who was forced to admit that Bierschenk's conclusions were correct.[16]

Since then, the 1940 report has been similarly verified by the few university-trained researchers who have bothered to examine it for factuality. Foremost among them is the American lawyer and historian Alfred-Maurice de Zayas, presently professor of international law at the Geneva School of Diplomacy and International Relations, formerly a senior lawyer with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. De Zayas goes into great detail about this in his book *The Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau, 1939-1945*.[17]

He was seconded by the renowned and meticulous U.S. historian David Leslie Hoggan.[18] Hoggan noted that *Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland* documents these war crimes in a thoroughly professional and credible manner, as illustrated by the following, cogent excerpts:

> Up to November 17, 1939, the closing day for the documentary evidence contained in the first edition of this book, 5,437 murders, committed by members of the Polish armed forces and by Polish civilians on men, women and children of the German minority had already been irrefutably proved. It was quite apparent even then that the actual number of murders far exceeded this figure, and by February 1, 1940, the total number of identified bodies of the German minority had increased to 12,857. Official investigations carried out since the outbreak of the German-Polish war have shown that to these 12,857 killed there must be added more than 45,000 missing, all of whom must be accounted dead since no trace of them can be found.
>
> Thus, the victims belonging to the German minority in Poland already now total over 58,000. Even this appalling figure by no means covers the sum total of the losses sustained by the German minority. These murders were intentional, and for the greater part, committed by Polish soldiers, police and gendarmes, but also by armed civilians, schoolboys and apprentices. Protestant churches and parish halls were destroyed and burnt in Bromberg-Schwedenhöhe, in Hopfengarten near Bromberg, in Gr. Leistenau near Graudenz, in Kl. Katz near Gotenhafen.
>
> The number of vicarages robbed and pillaged has not been ascertained. In the parish church of Bromberg and in St. Peter's Church in Posen, altars were defiled and the altar lights destroyed, bibles and altar cloths were torn to rags. … the oldest man murdered was the 86-year-old Peter Rieriast of Ciechocinek and the youngest victim the two and a half month

The 1939 'Corridor Massacres'

As early as April 1939, Poles had been attacking Germans in the Danzig corridor in Poland, with smaller incidents stretching back to the close of World War I. Germany had protested in writing to the League of Nations dozens of times with no results. In all, Polish and Soviet Bolsheviks killed 58,000 German nationals in the Danzig corridor in the months leading up to the German invasion of 1939. Mass killings of thousands of ethnic German civilians (*Volksdeutsche*) by both Polish civilians and Soviet secret police—confident that Poland would quickly defeat Germany in the event of war—took place. Many apparently expected to take possession of German farms and businesses. To stop further depredations against German civilians, Hitler decided to invade Poland and end the carnage by force of arms. These assaults against the German population living in Poland were the main cause for the invasion. Above are shown victims of the Bromberg massacre. See more about this massacre on page 47.

old infant Gisela Rosenau of Lochowo, who died of hunger on the breast of her murdered mother.

Although mainly men of military age, especially between the ages of 16 and 25, were killed, later on even German women and girls were not spared, and for weeks after those sordid events, death notices in the *Deutsche Rundschau* in Bromberg as well as in the *Posener Tageblatt* give an appalling survey of how German men, women, old men, cripples, invalids and children were done to death at the murderous hands of the Poles, and how most of them were mutilated in a ghastly way and robbed.

The type of injury (shots in the neck, stabs in the eye-sockets, crushing of skulls with rifle butts, and exposing the brain, shots in the head fired straight down, etc.) is singularly uniform in all the different localities where murder took place. The numbers of killed and missing as ascertained by the Central Office for the Discovery and Interment of Minority Germans instituted by the Head of the Civil Administration in Posen, have already had to be vastly increased since that date.

Not only were far more Germans killed in the surroundings of Posen and within the radius of Bromberg on "Bloody Sunday," but even Silesia and Central Poland have disclosed such hecatombs of victims that, according to the latest figures available on February 1, 1940, the number of dead and missing in the German minority now amounts with certainty to 58,000, of whom 12,857 have so far been discovered and identified. The worst persecutions of Germans took place between Aug. 31 and Sept. 6, 1939. They reached their climax on the "Bloody Sunday," Sept. 3, in Bromberg and terminated about Sept. 17-18 with the liberation of the abducted victims by the arrival of German troops near Lowitsch.

The Germans were usually herded together, driven off and massacred in isolated spots, in numbers ranging from 39, 48, 53 to 104 at a time. The largest mass grave found close to Tarnowa, north of Turek, on October 14, 1939, contained 104 bodies of Germans, who had been led away in columns from Schroda and were afterwards killed by blows, or shot and mutilated. A mass grave of 40 minority Germans from Thorn and its neighborhood, discovered close to Alexandrowo, contained such terribly mutilated bodies that only three could be identified.

In nearly every case there were ghastly mutilations such as eyes gouged out, teeth smashed, brains oozing out of the skulls; tongues torn out, abdomens slit open, broken arms and legs, fingers hacked off, feet and lower portions of the legs chopped off. Those who were massacred in this way lay bound together with ropes in twos or threes, or were placed in rows, hands tied [behind] their backs with ropes and straps.[19]

It is important to understand that the majority of Poles were appalled and intimidated by the maniacal behavior of their fellow countrymen. The German report records instances "where soldiers arriving on the scene took preventive action against the bloodthirsty Polish civilians, or where a Polish officer liberated a German woman from the assassins' hands. Whenever a Pole intervened in earnest on behalf of a minority German, he was intimidated by threats and violence to such an extent that he had to put conscientious objections out of his mind. In spite of this, various Poles behaved decently and courageously. Polish landlords and servants are reported to have tried to protect Germans at the risk of their own lives."[20]

"The majority of Poles were appalled by the maniacal behavior of their countrymen. Polish soldiers in many instances took preventive action against out-of-control civilians."

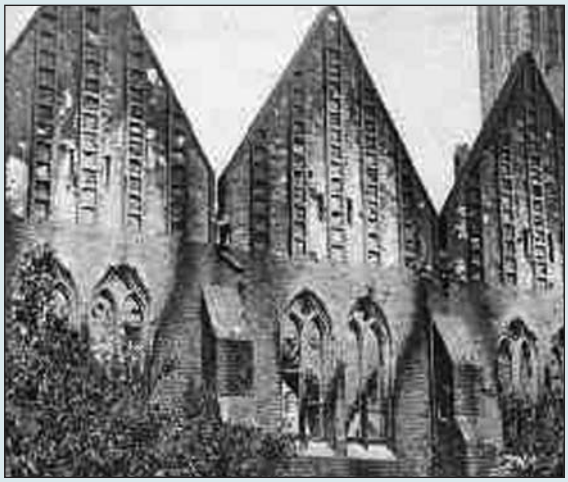
Anti-German hysteria ignited by Warsaw government officials and fanned into a conflagration by the nation's press instigated the lowest human elements in Poland. Every people has a criminal class whose violent instincts may be set off with little provocation, and the Poles were neither more nor less cursed with dangerous elements. The atrocities committed by German Communists during the 1920s and early 1930s against their fellow citizens matched in every way save numbers the brutality offered by Polish criminals against helpless Germans.

As the author of 1940's report wrote, "The derisive attitude of the Polish soldiers toward any idea of morality or right sprang from politico-psychological roots; every kind of influence having been employed in the barracks to create a general atmosphere against everything German especially by the repeated orders of the Polish government, clergy, subordinate officials, as well as certain quarters financed by the authorities, to eliminate all trace of the established German element."[21]

By late August 1939, even the British and French were urging Warsaw statesmen to negotiate with Hitler, but they adamantly refused, trusting Bullitt's confidential assurances. At the same time, Hitler sought to head off a military confrontation by requesting the resumption of direct talks with the Polish foreign minister. "In these circumstances," the Fuehrer informed Sir Neville Henderson, the British ambassador, "the German government agrees to accept the British government's offer of their good services in securing the dispatch to Berlin of a Polish emissary with full powers. They count on the arrival of this emissary on Wednesday, August 30."[22] Josef Beck answered him with actions, not words, when "this emissary" flew to London. There, he and his diplomatic colleague, Count Edward Raczynski, joined the British foreign secretary, Lord Halifax, in signing a Mutual Assistance Pact. It guaranteed England's armed intervention if Poland was at-

Bloody Sunday in Bromberg . . .

Sept. 3-5, 1939: On "Bloody Sunday," Polish Jews, under the protection of the Polish army, attacked the small German town of Bromberg and viciously killed 5,500 Germans. According to reports, groups of Bolsheviks attacked Bromberg from Ponz, Lotz and Warsaw and started killing the farmers on the outskirts. Children were nailed to barns, women were raped and hacked to death with axes; men were executed where they stood. **Below,** a church where 328 Germans perished after being rounded up, forced into the structure and the church set on fire. **RIght photos:** German victims lay everywhere. **Lower right:** A German Catholic priest of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Bromberg (today Bydgoszcz) in silent prayer in front of the bodies of massacred ethnic-German civilians killed in Bromberg. Two weeks before, on August 20, 1939, the Upper-Silesian *voivode* Micha Graczyñski screamed to the crowd at a meeting of the Association of the Insurrectionists of Poland: "Strike down the Germans, anywhere you meet them!" This became the slogan of the attackers who were determined to eradicate all things German.



tacked "by any foreign foe," although Germany alone was cited in a secret protocol not disclosed until after the war. By then, Poland's armed forces were being mobilized.

"As late as three days before the outbreak of the German-Polish War," Hitler later recalled, "I proposed to the British ambassador in Berlin a solution for the German-Polish problem similar to the problem of the Saar area, under international control. This offer cannot be explained away. It was only rejected because the responsible circles in English politics wanted the war, partly in the expectation of business advantages, partly driven by propaganda promoted by international Jewry."[23]

As writers for the anti-Nazi *Marshall Cavendish Illustrated Encyclopedia of World War Two* were forced to admit, "The German invasion of Poland was launched after the Polish ambassador in Berlin refused to see Hitler's proposals for a peaceful solution to the problem of Danzig and the Corridor."[24]

But Poland was primarily attacked due to that country's intolerable mistreatment of its German population. No national leader on Earth would have allowed his fellow countrymen to similarly suffer and die just across the border in a neighboring country. As such, the first Blitzkrieg was launched as a rescue mission to save what remained of a much-abused German minority from extermination.

This immediate *casus belli* for World War II is not dramatized in the public entertainment or information media, taught in schools as part of the background for hostilities between the two nations, nor cited by mainstream historians in their prevailing version of events. To do so would invalidate their inviolable paradigm that Poland was nothing more than the irreproachable victim of Hitler's lust for conquest.

Moreover, awareness of civilian German suffering in pre-war Poland might threaten to diminish the moral high ground advocates for "the holocaust" have so long staked out as their unique psychological real estate. For these compelling reasons,

Perhaps as many as 17 million ethnic Germans—almost triple the number of claimed deaths from "the holocaust"—were killed or expelled or fled from eastern Germany, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland when World War II ended, continuing until 1950 or later—the largest exodus of any group in world history. As many as 3 million civilians died in this human tragedy. Allied leaders agreed that Poland should gobble up eastern Germany and force the natives out. This chaos was described as "orderly" and "humane"—it was anything but. Many civilians were put in internment and slave labor camps never to be heard from again. Supreme Allied Commander Dwight Eisenhower was personally responsible for the miserable deaths of some 1.5 million surrendered soldiers. Soviet troops committed innumerable rapes and other atrocities. Above, refugees flee from Danzig, a 90% Germanic city. Conditions were especially rough in winter; lines of people miles long trekked through the snow, struggling to keep ahead of the advancing Red barbarians. [For more, see TBR's new book *The Devil's Handiwork: A Victims' View of "Allied" War Crimes*, edited by John Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to major credit cards. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S.

the more than 58,000 persons who perished so miserably more than 70 years ago were not mentioned last year in any memorial services commemorating the start of World War II.

They were merely Germans—and therefore of relatively little significance compared to the 6 million Jews allegedly gassed by Hitler. Except, of course, no such comparisons are ever made by the conventional authorities that dominate public consciousness. Instead, lovers of the truth must find solace in Shakespeare's conviction that "Foul deeds will rise, though all the Earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes."[25] ✦

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Marc Roland is a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin with his Norwegian Forest Cat, Sammy.

FATEFUL DECISIONS; IRREVERSIBLE CONSEQUENCES

HITLER CONFIDANT REVEALS FUEHRER'S INNER THOUGHTS ON POLAND, RUSSIA INVASIONS; BRITISH, SOVIET PUSH FOR WAR

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

TRANSLATORS' INTRODUCTION:

Following the assassination attempt of July 20, 1944, and the intense attention given to the investigation with its resulting mass arrests and trials of the conspirator-traitors, it was only natural that a period of reflection would ensue. During that autumn, Hermann Giesler continued to meet with Adolf Hitler, as time permitted, to work on the city building plans that were so dear to the heart of the German leader. And as usual, Hitler confided many of his thoughts, conclusions and concerns about the war, and the rationale behind his decisions, to his friend and architect. Giesler's account is presented here without further comment, but we have added four separate sidebars of text and photos to give background and context to what was discussed in Giesler's memoir, *Ein Anderer Hitler*.

HITLER'S PACT WITH STALIN

The themes of my evening and late night talks with Adolf Hitler in the fall of 1944 resulted from my job as a city builder. The involvement with those problems helped Hitler to relax and, at the same time, gave him the opportunity to determine the future form of those cities from an unusual observation post. His interpretations, ideas and suggestions were significant and were integrated into my planning.

However, those evening talks were not always confined to city building, architecture and technical matters. Sometimes those themes were pushed aside by heavy burdens of military or political events. A dissonant *Lage* (military planning meeting) could also lead Hitler to reactions and reflections expressed very frankly, thus turning me into his confidant.

Foreign Minister V. Molotov signs the German-Soviet non-aggression pact; von Ribbentropp stands behind him, next to Stalin. The pact laid out the detailed plans of the "Great Partition of Poland." After 18 days of fierce fighting by the Germans, the Russians simply marched in from the east and met the German officers at the Brest-Litovsk fortress, where the 1918 peace treaty between the Kaiser and the Bolsheviks was signed. Border and map corrections were the only military agendas on the table. The Soviets then collected the remnants of the badly beaten Polish army and led 10,000 officers and common soldiers east into a dark and deadly future. Right away, hundreds of freight cars filled with goods began rolling in both directions.

One evening he talked about the beginning of the war, indicating what thoughts had moved him in August 1939 to the pact with Stalin. He wanted to prevent the menacing encirclement of Germany, and saw that agreement as a last chance to peacefully solve the Danzig and corridor problems.[1]

For years, he said, he tried hard to win Poland over for a fateful European union. It made good sense that Poland should participate in a defense wall against Bolshevism. Every Polish division, he went on, would mean strengthening the military power against not only a possible, but now already significantly obvious, onslaught of Bolshevism against Europe. But the people responsible for Versailles were able to masterfully drive a nearly invincible wedge between Germany and Poland. "Danzig and the corridor!" Their democratically lined cloak of self-determination would have been removed whenever they felt there was need to do so.[2]

That Poland had to have free access to the Baltic Sea was for Hitler self-evident. He therefore tried to reach a settlement along that line, and defuse a poisonous tension in their relationship. It was by no means in our interest to share borders with Soviet Russia—and when he signed an agreement with Marshal [Jozef] Pilsudski,[3] he saw some value in that. But Pilsudski's admonition to his people[4] collapsed under the promises and chauvinistic agitation of the Allies. Up to March 1939, he hoped to reach a settlement with Poland or even sign a friendship pact, but Chamberlain's Guarantee Declaration deemed that hopeless. Poland was in the West's camp. He saw an agreement with Russia as the only chance to avoid encirclement by the Western Powers.

"That Poland had to have free access to the Baltic Sea was for Hitler self-evident. He therefore tried to reach a settlement along that line, and defuse a poisonous tension."

England's diplomats had already tried to strengthen the encirclement by adding Russia's power. He became aware that the Polish problems, now already an open threat, could no longer be solved without Russia. Still, he tried once more to come to a sensible solution. His offer to the Polish government was not only magnanimous, but reached the utmost limit Germany could bear. Only he could make such an offer, serving peace with an honest heart, adverse to the legitimate interests of the German people.

But the Poles stirred the warmongers and persisted in keeping the injustices of Versailles alive. They felt protected by the senseless Guarantee Declaration of England and France. Today, Hitler is convinced that Stalin was part of those warmongers. Icily calculating, Stalin was driving a devilish double game—a binding treaty with us, while at the same time winking at the Western Powers.

WHY CONSENSUS MOVES FAILED

Our treaty with Stalin[5] did not motivate the Poles to yield to a peaceful settlement of the Danzig and corridor problem. Also, because of the continued provocations and persecutions of the German minorities in the part of Poland added by the dictates of Versailles, the now unavoidable war could not have been localized by that German-Russian agreement.

Already at that time, he felt the currents of reaction as real—not only of military, but also those with diplomatic and church connections. But it didn't dawn on him to what villainy that scum out of the German population might be capable. The scope of the malicious behavior, combined with the foolishness and total misjudging of the actual world situation, appeared only later—revealed by the assassination.[6]

Until the last massive snub[7] by the Polish leadership at the end of August 1939, he couldn't imagine that they would let it come to a fight. Sober deliberations would have led the Poles to the following conclusions:

1) The German claim for Danzig is justified because Danzig is a German city.

2) The settlement of the corridor question is necessary and the request for a plebiscite[8] is correct.

3) The alternative offer of the plebiscite for a final and peaceful settlement represents the utmost limits of what can be expected from Germany.

4) After the signing of the German-Russian treaty, Poland's military situation was hopeless.

5) England's Guarantee Declaration did not change anything, nor did any additional far-reaching assurances by England and France. Between the two power blocs of Germany and Russia, Poland would be smashed in a few weeks.

Something else countered those facts and encouraged the Poles in their attitude. Either an English perfidy, which made the Poles risk a war, or the English hint of an assured regime collapse: the removal of the war threat by a reactionary clique within Germany, followed by a putsch.

A multitude of wishful thinking might just explain the following . . .

The (German) reactionary: "If you remain tough, we will get rid of him."

The English: "That's how we finish Germany and the Nazis, we use the Poles."

And the Poles: "Yes, if that's so, in a few weeks we are in Berlin."

When England and France declared war in September

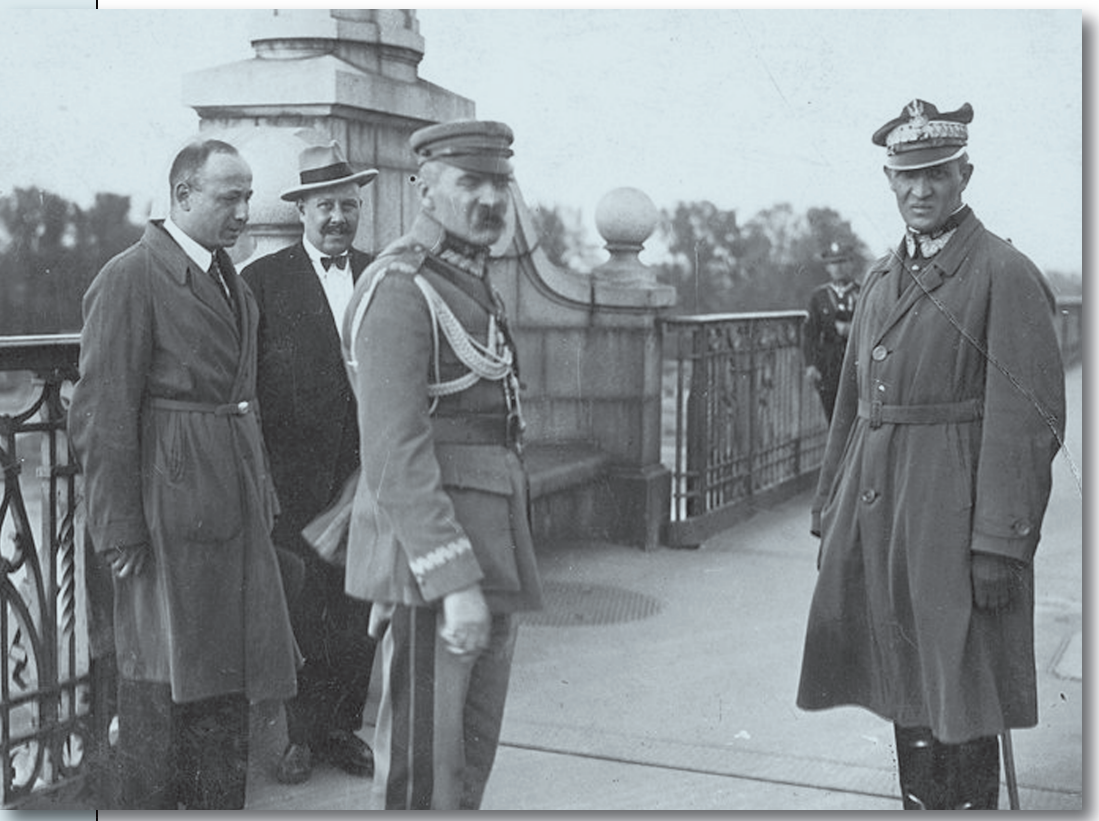
Marshal Jozef Pilsudski: Poland's Nationalist Dreamer

Hermann Giesler remarked: "It was by no means in [Germany's] interest to share borders with Soviet Russia—and when [Hitler] signed an agreement with Marshal Pilsudski, he saw some value in that. But Pilsudski's admonition to his people collapsed under the promises and chauvinistic agitation of the Allies."

LEFT: Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, in 1930 five years before his death**,** had a vision of a heroic Poland. He insisted not only on complete Polish independence, but that Poland should be recognized as equal to the Great Powers as the leading state representing Eastern Europe. From 1914 until 1939, his ideas were the defining influence on the development of Poland, even though Pilsudski was of Lithuanian descent.

Pilsudski saw World War I as an opportunity to gain territory for a new Polish Republic. In 1917, he switched from support of Germany to support of the Western Allies, demanding a completely independent Polish national army and severance from all ties that made Poland dependent on the Central Powers.

Poles were ecstatic over Germany's final surrender and at the peace process their demands were exorbitant. While they didn't get all they asked for, they did get more than they had any right to, making an enduring peace in the border areas between Germany and Poland unlikely. Between 1918 and 1924, Polish oppression of ethnic Germans in the former West Prussia drove 400,000 of them to the extreme step of leaving behind their historic home and crossing the new border farther west into the now smaller Germany. At the same time the new Polish Republic drifted under its democratic regimes, with no economic progress. In May 1926, the more authoritarian-minded Pilsudski ordered a *coup d'etat* on the existing regime and after a short civil war, took control but with no broad base of popular support.



LEFT: Pilsudski (center) with **Gen. Gustav Orlicz-Dreszer** (right) on Poniatowski Bridge in Warsaw, during the May *coup d'etat*, 1926. In keeping with his desire to maintain Poland's independence, Pilsudski signed a Soviet-Polish Non-Aggression Pact in 1932 and a German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact in January 1934 with Adolf Hitler (referred to in the quote above). Hitler wanted a German-Polish alliance against the Soviet Union, but Piłsudski declined, preferring to be prepared for potential war with either Germany or the Soviet Union, while keeping alive the friendship with France and England as support. However, he did advise that the door always be kept open for talks with Germany, advice his personally appointed successors (Beck, Ridz-Smigly) didn't follow.

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Poland's Jozef Beck Refuses to See Reason on Danzig

HERMANN GIESLER POINTS OUT in his memoirs that: "Until the last massive snub by the Polish leadership at the end of August 1939, [Hitler] couldn't imagine that they would let it come to a fight."

Above, Adolf Hitler and Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Beck in 1937 when relations were still fairly good. By August 1939, Beck was ignoring Hitler's requests to talk about their common borders and Hitler's main concern that could wait no longer—Danzig. The Germans, on August 29, made a new offer to negotiate with Poland. By this offer, they were telling the world that they preferred diplomacy to war. The Poles, by refusing this offer to talk, told the world that they favored war. British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, by refusing to encourage the Poles to negotiate, also favored war. What Halifax *did* encourage was for the Hitler government to believe that the Poles were willing to talk, when he knew they were not.

On the 28th, Beck informed the British he would not negotiate without an explicit statement from Hitler that Germany had abandoned Danzig once and for all, and that she would never again seek to improve her transit communications to East Prussia through the Polish Corridor. This, however, was not relayed to the Germans. A note given from Hitler's government to the British ambassador to Germany, Sir Nevile Henderson, at 7:15 p.m. on August 29, stated that Hitler wished the British Government to advise Poland to send an emissary to Berlin on the following day, Wednesday, August 30. He emphasized that urgency was required by the pressure of events, and he wished the British to know that Germany expected the arrival of a representative from Poland not later than midnight on August 30. Hitler assured Henderson that he would negotiate with Poland on a basis of full equality. Henderson assured Halifax that the terms would be moderate. Henderson also urged Polish Ambassador to Germany Jozef Lipski, before midnight on August 29, that his country could and should send a special envoy to Berlin the following day. Lipski informed Beck and Beck called in Britain's Ambassador to Poland, Hugh Kennard.

Kennard was extremely anti-German, as was his boss Halifax. Therefore, Kennard did not advise Beck to stop the Polish mobilization scheduled for that morning, August 30, and went so far as to advise him to reject Hitler's offer, even though his own government had dishonestly assured Germany two days before that Poland was prepared to negotiate.

1939, Poland was not their concern. The Guarantee Declarations gave them the goal they were after: a war among the European nations, which complies exactly with Lenin's prophecy. As the war against Poland was now inevitable, Stalin used it to clear the Soviet's west border—after we conquered Poland, Stalin effortlessly finished the rest and then liquidated over 10,000 Polish officers and leaders at the Katyn forest.

RUSSIAN-SOVIET TIMING AND TACTICS

The reports of Polish brutality against the German minorities in the Corridor and the border areas had affected Hitler terribly. Partly before and partly after the beginning of the battles, they were rounded up and beaten to death. More German minorities (*Volksdeutsche*) were beaten and tortured to death than German soldiers died during the regular fighting. That had influenced his attitude toward the Poles.

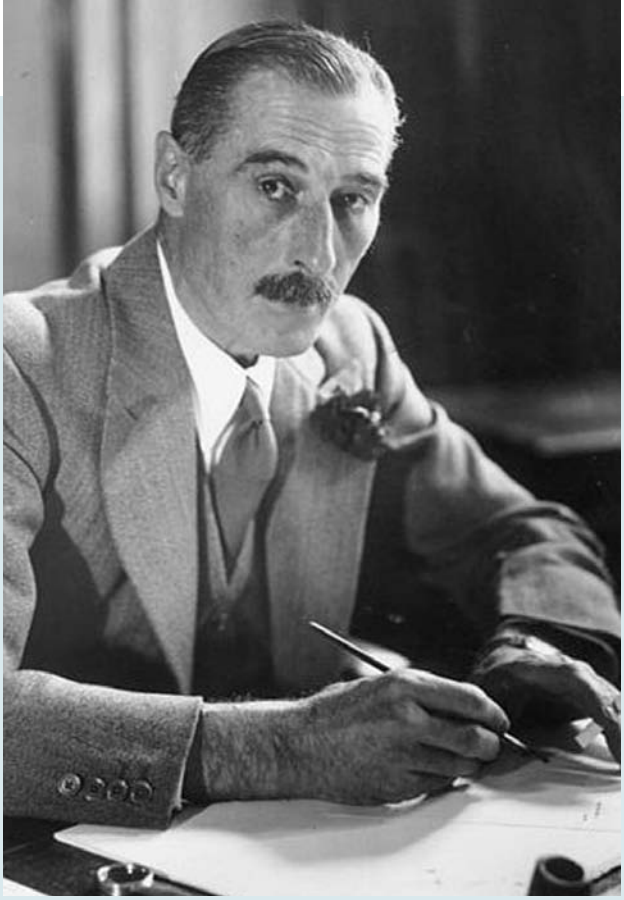
Hitler then talked again about the German-Russian agreement. That treaty protected our back; we were able to win time. But Stalin, too, needed to gain time when he signed the pact with us. By its Guarantee Declaration, England made any rational and peaceful settlement impossible and wanted war. Stalin, too, drove toward war without being involved right away. Unrest within Europe and Germany's weakness was his goal—and on that his very smart chess moves were aimed at getting us deeply involved in the war and Russia would take the advantage.

Those are the old Czarist, now Lenin-Stalin, political aims: by the partition of Poland, the Soviets gained their Western fore field. While we were tied down with our forces in the West, they annexed the Baltic States, occupied Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina; they were not squeamish, they turned spheres of interest into annexations.

After the French campaign, Stalin certainly expected long-lasting battles; he assumed we would attack England and England thought we would go against Russia. Stalin laid in wait, time was with him, and that "time" was the gigantic Russian-Asiatic continent. We did not have any of that—neither time nor space. And both are decisively interconnected.

Stalin—no, Russia, since Peter the Great—wanted still more territory. Russia wants the Balkans as a "sphere of interest" naturally, like the Baltic states. Russia intends Bulgaria as "a sphere of interest"—it would give her access to the Aegean Sea. She wants bases at the Dardanelles.

Stalin's demands now went from Finland to the Aegean Sea, as a basis for the Bolshevik world revolution—or were



Hitler's Final Offer Ignored

On the morning of August 30, Nevile Henderson (above) messaged Foreign Secretary Halifax (inset left) that midnight August 30 was not an unconditional deadline for a Polish emissary, and Berlin was not an unconditional location—the Hitler government was willing to accommodate the Poles in this regard as long as an assurance of a desire to negotiate was made. But by that afternoon, the general Polish mobilization notices had been posted throughout Poland and Beck had issued an "Orwellian" communiqué stating that Poland had supported all efforts for peace by Allies or neutrals, but their efforts had brought no reaction from Germany. Still, Hitler, Goering and Ribbentrop continued to hope that the Poles would yet send an emissary to Berlin—and even into the morning of the 31st. As it turned out, Beck had sent instructions to Lipski shortly before noon to accept no proposals and enter into no negotiations with the German government. This became known when the telegram was intercepted and decoded by Goering's special investigation office. Saying his conscience was now clear as he had done his best for months under trying circumstances, Hitler issued the final invasion order in the early afternoon of August 31. The Polish refusal to discuss a settlement with Germany on any terms, and the insult of no reply from either Britain or Poland to Hitler's final offer, was the "massive snub."

those the Old Russian imperialist aims of Peter the Great? Had Hitler agreed to what Molotov demanded in the name of Stalin, he would have betrayed Europe.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF EUROPE

The destiny of the Occident (*Abendland*) was at stake—Spengler prophesied in the 1920s its disintegration and decline. He (Hitler) considered it his task to win over the German people, the whole of Europe even, for a strong, social revolution. He planned to ruin Lenin's, and Lenin's successors, quite openly-announced intent to "bolshevize" Europe with the support of Asia. He wanted to avoid the Occident sinking into various types of Marxism. A social re- construction can only happen within the framework of a nation, a people's union (Volksgemeinschaft), and not by means of an international, splitting-and-class-struggling Marxism. A socialism based on Marxism divides the nation completely, meaning it destroys the only possible carrier of social thinking.

We have seen where this divide leads: to the party pettiness of Social Democrats, Independents and all the way to the Communists. But exactly the same applies to the errors of Liberalism. Both cannot be the expression of our century; it would be a relapse worse than during the rule of the Bourbons. Only the synthesis of nation and socialism is meaningful for us and our century.

STALIN AND BRITAIN DESTABILIZE THE BALKANS

Adolf Hitler continued to talk. He said: "Behind Stalin's cold, hard demands, expressed by Molotov during his visit to Berlin in (November) 1940, stood an increasingly obvious military threat at our Eastern border—the Eastern border of Europe. At first, 150 Russian divisions faced a thin veil of German forces. Stalin's marching armies could have cut us off at any time from raw materials necessary for carrying on the war. By that, he was in a favorable situation to wait and re-arm and negotiate with the Western powers."

Had we still been bitterly involved in a fight with England, Stalin's price would have been even higher—a price Hitler was not willing to pay. It was different with the Allies—any price, which the rest of Europe would have to pay, would have been accepted by the Western gangsters. In their blindness, they recognized only one goal: Germany's destruction—the French with Richelieu's ideas, the British with their balance of power policy,[9] the rest with senseless hate!

When we did not attack England—because good sense and European responsibility forbade it—Stalin started trying to dissolve the Balkan states. He tried to ignite a putsch that would create a chaotic situation in Romania; the conditions favored him because Italy plunged the Balkans into restlessness. New warfare areas were to be developed to split our strengths.

When (Hitler) tried hard to win over the Balkans for a common Europe—or at least to calm it down, neutralize it—the Italians attacked Greece without letting us know. A senseless adventure! He was confronted with that madness when he arrived in Florence after the disappointing meetings at Hendaye and Montoire.[10]

The Italians couldn't even hold on to their own Cyrenaica! Their attack on Greece was unsuccessful not because of unfavorable weather, but more so because of the courageous defense of the Greeks. Naturally, one also has to consider that the Italian attack was brought on by the deliberate snub and break of neutrality by Greece.

"A typical English infamy lurked behind all that: to expand the war, to create a new war theater and distract from their island empire, she landed troops in Crete and on Greek territory."

A typical English infamy lurked behind all that: to expand the war, to create a new war theater and distract from their island empire, England landed troops in Crete and, at the same time, on Greek territory—nearly 70,000 soldiers of their elite units.

At first, he (Hitler) thought the decision (Mussolini's) to attack Greece had its roots in the reminiscing of their Roman empire, but today he knows of the intentions of the sly Ciano.[11] He never trusted him and is convinced the fateful decision the Duce made was influenced by his cunning nepotist. He now must have feared that Yugoslavia, pressed by England and Russia, would take over the role Czechoslovakia once played. He was relieved when he was able to sign the treaty in the spring of 1941, hoping he could protect his Southern flank.

It turned out differently—a few days later the putsch occurred in Belgrade. Here again, although hidden, the combined effort of the English and Russian leadership stage managed that revolt. The Yugoslavian government was toppled and its forces were mobilized against Germany.

As it became necessary in 1940 to protect our Northern flank all the way up to the North Cape for reasons of the raw material situation, he now has to secure the Southern flank, against his intentions, for the same reason. The Balkan became a new war theater for us—a new front emerged. Troops and forces were tied up; casualties of men and materiel occurred; valuable—yes, very decisive—time elapsed. We would expe-

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British & Soviet Machinations in the Balkans

HERMANN GIESLER TELLS US: "[A] few days later the putsch occurred in Belgrade. Here again, although hidden, the combined effort of the English and Russian leadership stage-managed that revolt."

ABOVE: Yugoslavia's anti-Soviet regent Prince Paul rides with Adolf Hitler in March 1941 when he agreed to join the Tripartite Pact (Berlin-Rome-Tokyo). The Balkans now seemed secure since Bulgaria also signed, and Hungary and Romania were already partners. Hitler was aware of the danger of military operations by the west via a thrust from the Mediterranean toward Greece, Albania or Trieste. Two days after Yugoslavia's formal signing of the pact in Vienna on March 25, Paul's regime was toppled in a military coup led by Serbian General Dusan Simovich, but initiated and planned by British officers, and certainly with the encouragement and knowledge (if not active help) of the Soviets.

Deploying the Waffen SS Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler Division from the Russian front and Gebirgsjaeger mountain divisions from Austria, Hitler attacked both Yugoslavia and Greece hard on April 6. Simovich and the newly installed pro-British King Peter fled the country, ending up in England in June. On April 10, the nation of Croatia seceded from Yugoslavia and allied itself with Germany. Yugoslavia capitulated on April 17. The British invasion troops fled to Crete, to Cyprus and finally to Egypt.

On June 2, Greece collapsed after a tough battle in which Austrian mountain battalions played a decisive role. Three or four Gebirgsjaegerdivisons accomplished a remarkable feat, first by arriving there so quickly, and then by successfully climbing around behind the Thermopylae Pass in the rocky Greek hills, carrying their equipment (guns, ammunition, food) on mules and small horses, with some motorized vehicles. Along with a shortage of water in the great heat, they met heavy resistance from the Greek army. Gen. Ferdinand Schoerner, inset left, a Bavarian from Munich and the last chief of the German army in 1945, commanded the 4th Gebirgsjaegerdivision and became the "Conqueror of the Acropolis."

It was a complete victory for the Axis forces, but it delayed the invasion of the Soviet Union, which may have been a fatal stroke in that war.

The Secret Mission of Stafford Cripps

Hermann Giesler, discussing the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact , said: "England's diplomats had already tried to strengthen the encirclement by adding Russia's power."

Above, Sir Stafford Cripps, an ardent Marxist, made the *Time* cover on Nov. 10, 1946. In spite of being expelled from his own Labour Party in early 1939 for organizing a Popular Front of Liberals, Labourites and Communists to try to bring down the Chamberlain government, he offered his services to that government at the outbreak of war. He was ignored, but the next thing Britain knew, he was on a trip around the world, calling on Molotov, Nehru and Roosevelt. Some speculated he was on a secret mission for the Chamberlain government, the objective of which was to get Stalin to sign a mutual defense pact with Britain. Others believed it was Churchill, who later appointed Cripps to be his ambassador to Moscow, who arranged the trip. But was this his real mission? Or was it to drag out talks and negotiations with Britain in the hope that either Hitler or Stalin would start their war and bleed each other, to the advantage of Great Britain? On this issue, historians are still divided. Pertinent documents are still locked in secret archives. Stalin may have become suspicious of Britain's game, because he suddenly invited the Germans to send a plenipotentiary emissary to Moscow. Hitler sent Ribbentropp, and they signed the Molotov-Ribbentropp nonaggression pact on August 23, 1939. In one of his last meetings with Cripps, Stalin told him, "I never detected a desire in German politicians to absorb a European country. I do not believe the Soviet Union is threatened by German military successes." *Source:* Rolf-Dieter Mueller*, Der 2.Weltkrieg 1939-1945 Band 21,* Verlag Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart, 2004.

rience that bitterly.

In the meantime, a threatening readiness of Russian divisions and armies at the German and Romanian east borders took place. No hesitation was possible. Our preventive stroke met battle-ready armies of the Soviets. Our attack did not surprise the Russian leadership.[12] On the contrary, we were surprised by the deeply-stacked Russian forces, the strength of their artillery, and especially their incredible mass of tanks: the robust, battle-proven T-34s.

With that attack, not only the two-front war, which he tried to avoid, but an all-sided battle began. He always expressed the opinion that we never should have allowed ourselves to be involved in such a situation. The Napoleonic Russian campaign stood, menacing and terrorizing, in front of his eyes: "Do not doubt that I carefully considered all phases and events Napoleon had to experience in Russia," Hitler said. "Why then, still, our attack? We were condemned to that struggle; it was our fate. What we still could decide on our own was when to attack. But even the choice of our most favorable moment did not depend on our decision.

NEXT INSTALLMENT:

WAR CAMPAIGNS—PART I: How Hitler planned the daring 1940 West offensive.

"Especially after the development at the Balkans and the Russian threat, there was no hope left to attack the English island; to strike England and Gibraltar was blocked for us. Suez would have made sense only in connection with Gibraltar.

"Time was against us. By all means, we had to try to avoid an extended war. When England staked all its hopes on the Red Army, for us only one possibility remained: to eliminate that Red Army and force the Western Powers into peace, before America's interference, with all its consequences, occurred. In order to avoid a multiple-front war, that Red Army had to be conquered within a foreseeable time."

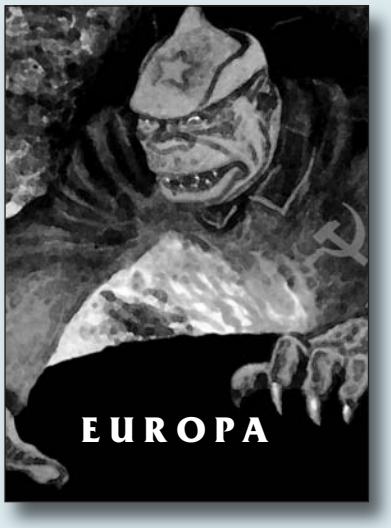
Another viewpoint had influenced his decision: it was equally important for Germany and Europe's future to confront the Bolshevik threat. We could not confine ourselves to the defense of merely the German territory. Only by a preventive stroke could we succeed in carrying the campaign into the vast regions of Russia.

There was no doubt that it would be a struggle to exist or not to exist. That struggle could only be fought by a solid unity and the hard, unshakable will of the German people (Volk). "I repeat what I said at the beginning of the war," Hitler contin-

Stalin's Plan to Subjugate & Terrorize Europe . . .

Masterwork of Revisionist history exposes Soviet leader's true 1941 agenda

German historian Dr. Joachim Hoffman is certainly one of the most qualified scholars in the world on Soviet military history. For over 30 years he has pored over Russian-language documents about WWII. ***Stalin's War of Extermination*** is the result of this eye-opening research.



Since the 1920s, Josef Stalin had planned to invade and conquer Europe in order to force communism on its inhabitants. The outbreak of war between Germany and the Western Allies in 1939 gave Stalin the opportunity to prepare an attack against Europe which was unparalleled not only in terms of his far-reaching goal of conquering all of Europe itself, but also in terms of the massive numbers of troops and materiel he was preparing to flood across the Soviet border.

Stalin's War of Extermination also shows in great detail how the Soviet leader and his Bolshevik henchmen used unimaginable atrocities and violence to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans—who were anticipated as liberators against Stalinist oppression. Stalin ordered his troops to kill not only all German POWs, but also any Red soldier who fell into German hands because they failed to fight to the death.

Hoffman also explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to hatred of all things German. Hoffman gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse of what happened when these soldiers, dehumanized by Soviet brainwashing and brutality, finally reached German soil in 1945. A gigantic, barbaric wave of rape, looting, arson, torture and mass murder was inflicted upon eastern Germany.

After reading this book, the world must thank Adolf Hitler and the German army for launching Operation Barbarossa in 1941. This brilliant lightning strike prevented Stalin from succeeding with his plans to unleash his hordes on dozens of other hapless nations.

Stalin's War of Extermination (hardback, 415 pages, #282, ***$40*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from the TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Email TBRca@aol.com for best S&H to areas outside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

ued. "If we acquire that solidarity, then our strong will, our unity should overcome any peril. But in that, the solidarity, I misjudged. I underestimated the reactionaries. The bearers of that treason never recognized the meaning and destiny of that battle for Germany and for Europe." ✦

[Translated from *Ein Anderer Hitler,* Hermann Giesler, Druffel Verlag, Leoni am Starnberger See, 6th edition, 1982.]

ENDNOTES:

[1] The Danzig Corridor was Hitler's demand for a "land bridge" (actually a narrow passageway) through Polish territory to connect Germany with its landlocked province of East Prussia.

[2] Wilson's "14 Points" called for self-determination of peoples living in disputed territories, but this was not applied to Germans.

[3] Marshal Jozef Pilsudski signed a 10-year peace pact with Hitler in 1934—the German-Polish Pact of Nonaggression. Pilsudski was an ethnic Lithuanian from an aristocratic, polonized family. As a young man, he was involved in radical socialist politics against the czarist authorities, even carrying out bank and train raids to fund a revolutionary army. After 1918, he fought against Russian Bolsheviks and became a leader of the newly formed Poland. He died in 1935.

[4] To keep the door open for talks with Hitler's Germany.

[5] Molotov-Ribbentrop non-aggression pact of August 23, 1939.

[6] The failed 1944 "Valkyrie plot."

[7] The Polish ambassador, Lipski, did not meet the ultimatum that Hitler had set. Lipski was acting by order of his minister of foreign affairs, Col. Beck, who was backed up by the British government.

[8] A direct vote of the entire electorate to determine their preference of rule—German or Polish.

[9] Cardinal Richelieu wanted France as the dominant power in Europe. Britain's "balance of power" policy wanted to prevent any single mainland nation gaining control over Europe.

[10] Hitler met General Franco in Hendaye in order to persuade him to join Germany in the war, or at least to support him in the effort to take Gibraltar. Franco stalled, which made Hitler very upset and disappointed. His meeting with Marshal Petain at Montoire stabilized the relationship with the Vichy government.

[11] Conte Galeazo Ciano was Mussolini's son-in-law, and was later charged with, and hanged for, high treason.

[12] Even though he was presented with the exact timing of the invasion from different sources, such as the famous spy Richard Sorge in Tokyo and British intelligence, the suspicious Stalin would not believe it and adjust his attack plans.

CAROLYN YEAGER is a Texas-based freelance writer with a special interest in World War II Revisionism. ***WILHELM MANN*** is a native German speaker and World War II scholar.

The Failed 1952 Israeli Bid to Assassinate West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer

IT IS WIDELY ACCEPTED THAT MENACHEM BEGIN, head of the Irgun terrorist gang, was bitterly opposed to the 1952 reparations agreement signed by Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. But what was not known until recently revealed thanks to the confession of one of Begin's co-conspirators, was that the terrorist leader had actually approved a hit job on the top German official. Luckily, the bomb plot was not successful. For political reasons the entire episode was swept under the rug until the bombmaker in the conspiracy revealed all in 1992, shortly after Begin's death and 40 years after the event. Naturally you won't learn about this assassination attempt in the controlled American mass media.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

When the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1978, more than a few eyebrows rose. Many could not conceal their disgust at his selection. Yes, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who received the award with Begin, certainly deserved the prize for his courage and his unprecedented, heroic effort to break the cycle of wars with Israel. And President Jimmy Carter, too, received deserved recognition for his masterly brokering of the agreement. But to award any peace prize to Begin, let alone the Nobel, was highly problematical, even if his agreement to the decisions made in the Camp David Accords happened to be correct.

The British, who held the mandate over Palestine until 1945, knew him well as a provocateur and the head of the Irgun, a militant terrorist underground Zionist organization.[i] The anti-Arab, anti-British and anti-German organization specialized in assassinations and bombings in the Middle East and abroad in the cause of establishing an independent Jewish state.

David Ben-Gurion (ne Gruen) was the internationally recognized head of the Jewish Agency for Palestine until the successful creation of the state of Israel in 1948, at which time he became Israel's first prime minister. Whereas Begin's youth had been spent under harsh (even brutal) conditions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, where he was sent to the gulag archipelago for awhile, Ben-Gurion, born in Poland as was Begin, moved first to Ottoman Palestine and joined the Marxist Poale Zion organization (whose left wing eventually became Israel's Labor Party), then settled in New York City in 1915. He served in the Jewish Legion of the British army in World War I and following the Balfour Declaration moved back to Palestine. Ben Gurion also encouraged men of the Hebrew persuasion in Palestine to serve in the British army.

While Ben Gurion took the high road of statesmanship and diplomacy, Begin, the terrorist, in 1944 to 1948, led the Irgun in an all-out armed rebellion, perpetrating countless attacks against British installations. Begin financed these operations by extorting money from Zionist businessmen, and by running phony robbery scams in the diamond industry (bilking insurance companies for the bogus losses). In retaliation for the British arrests of many Jews, the Irgun bombed the King David Hotel, killing 91 British, Arab and Jewish civilians. Ben Gurion denounced the Irgun as "the enemy of the Jewish people."

Following a brief visit to the United States in late 1948 a group of prominent American Jews volunteered their evaluation of Begin's Herut Party:

> In its organization, methods, political philosophy and social appeal it is closely akin to the Nazi and Fascist parties. . . . [I]t, with the Stern Gang [Lohamei Herut Israel—Ed.], has inaugurated a reign of terror in the Palestine Jewish community.

Ben Gurion, commenting on the "Arab problem," said:

> Why should the Arabs make peace? If I were an Arab leader I would never make terms with Israel. That is natural. We have taken their country. . . . There has been anti-

> Semitism, the Nazis, Hitler, Auschwitz—but was that their fault? They only see one thing: We have come here and stolen their country.

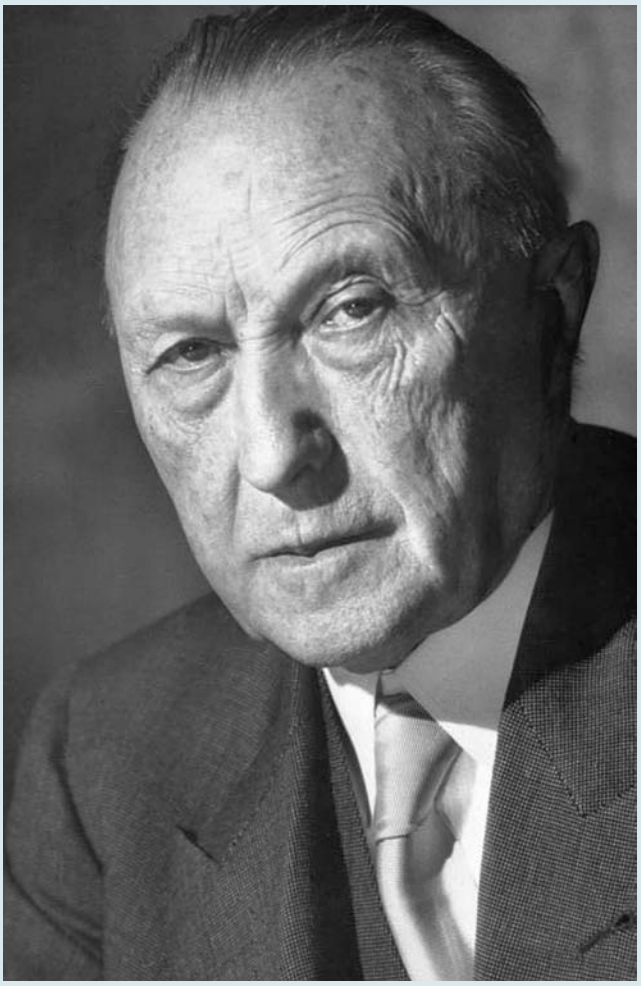
The contrast between the two men, who were to become political enemies throughout their lives, could not have been greater.

When the Israeli War of Independence broke out, Irgun fighters took part in many battles and massacres, including the infamous Deir Yassin massacre of Palestinian villagers and other atrocities. In June 1948 Ben Gurion finally asserted his authority over the fledgling Israeli state by confronting Begin directly in the so-called *Altalena* ship incident. The *Altalena*, with Begin on board, was in the process of secretly delivering weapons from France to the Irgun. When Begin refused to surrender the ship to the Israeli Defense Forces under the command of Ben Gurion, the latter ordered the IDF to take the ship by gunfire, which it did. Begin was forced to sign an agreement with the provisional government, agreeing to disband and integrate its forces with the IDF.

The *Altalena* incident was a defining moment for Begin and the state of Israel. Ben Gurion was to become the first prime minister of Israel, serving in that office from 1948 to 1953 and from 1955 to 1963. His nemesis Begin established and headed the Herut Party, the not-so-loyal "right-wing" opposition, which remained outside the government through successive elections until finally allying with the like-minded Likud Party of Ariel Sharon. But Begin, too, would eventually become prime minister, and he served from 1977 to 1983.

The "incident" that irreparably severed relations between the two occurred in 1952 when Ben Gurion, the first prime minister of Israel, and Konrad Adenauer, the first chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, were preparing and signing the reparations agreement between Israel and West Germany in Holland. Germany agreed to pay 3 billion marks in reparations. Blinded by his hatred of the Germans and his disdain for Ben Gurion, Begin went ballistic. He considered the reparations to be "blood money." He saw the agreement as a bought pardon of National Socialist crimes against the Jewish people. Moreover, he believed that in any case all monetary reparations should be paid directly to the surviving victims of "Nazi" policies and not to Ben Gurion's government. Most importantly, the rejection of the reparations agreement was to demonstrate that not all Israelis are prepared to accept money as atonement for blood.

Begin first took to the streets of Jerusalem, calling for the violent overthrow of Ben Gurion's government. Incited by Begin's rhetoric and antics, the mob marched toward the Knesset, throwing stones and injuring many bystanders. After order was restored, Begin was barred from the Knesset for several months. Not yet satisfied, Begin, according to a key member of the Irgun conspiracy, Elieser Sudit, approved of killing Adenauer in a bomb plot in March 1952.



CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER
Survived bomb plot approved by Menachem Begin.

BUNDESARCHIV

Even though the German ambassador to Israel at the time, Niels Hansen, had reported the plot to Bonn and even mentioned it in his book, it was apparently agreed upon on the German and Israeli sides that nothing would be made public for fear that public knowledge of the failed assassination bid would sabotage the rapprochement between the Germans and the Jews that both sides desired. Nor would it be desirable to put Jews on trial in Germany so soon after the war.

It was not until 1992, shortly after Begin's death and 40 years after the event, that Elieser Sudit "revealed all" in his

memoirs (called *Be'shlihut Ha'matzpun* ["On a Mission of Conscience"], and reported in the Israeli daily newspaper *Haaretz)*.

Sudit made it perfectly clear that not only did Begin know of the plot to assassinate Adenauer but that he initiated meetings to promote the operation. Eventually Henning Sietz, a journalist for the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (FAZ), managed to obtain a copy of Sudit's memoirs, reported it in the FAZ and wrote a book about the affair. When asked why nothing had been published previously about the incident, Sietz responded: "[T]here were limitations about what can be reported concerning German-Israeli relations. Historians and journalists must wear blinkers."

Sudit recalls that Begin would become highly emotional when any reference was made to Germans. Begin said: "Every German is a murderer, and Adenauer is a murderer." Sudit later said, for what it is worth, that the conspirators did not really intend to kill Adenauer but simply to express their dissatisfaction with the agreement. Also involved in the plot, which originated in Israel but was finalized in France, was the head of Irgun's intelligence service Abba Scherzer, along with Johanan Bader, Haim Landau and Yakov Hewel, all former Irgun terrorists (and later members of the Knesset). Sudit was the master bombmaker. Ofir Jehoschua was also recruited to conduct sabotage actions against ships carrying German goods as reparations to Israel.

Although the plot was rather simple, the bomb itself, concealed in a volume of the Brockhaus Encyclopedia, was quite advanced and could not be readily defused. It was sent by mail, addressed to Adenauer, on March 27. Two boys were asked to take the bomb to the post office by a stranger, but instead, suspecting something, they took it to police headquarters in Munich. At 6:20 p.m. on that day, a German bomb disposal expert was killed and two others were injured when the infernal device was being examined.

The French police quickly arrested all five conspirators in Paris, but the French government at that time (the Fourth Republic) was obviously not overly concerned about the murderous affair. Four of the conspirators were released after a few hours, and only Sudit was imprisoned, for three months, for carrying an unlicensed weapon.

The Mossad later employed all of the Irgun terrorists. In 1965 Sudit participated in the murder of Herbert Cukurs in Montevideo, a Latvian alleged to have been responsible for the deaths of thousands of Jews in Riga.

[When a policeman went to the place where Cukurs was slaughtered, he found the doors and windows closed. Said the policeman: "What I could see from outside was frightening: The whole room was covered with blood." On a list published in 1960 in Israel, the name of Cukurs did not appear.—Ed.]

The intended victim of the bomb plot, Adenauer, called the incident "the act of a madman." Begin himself never mentioned the assassination attempt.

In the years since the Camp David Accords Begin's Herut Party has pursued a radical nationalistic line calling for the promotion of settlements in "Judea and Samaria" and their inclusion in a "Greater Israel." While in office, he authorized the bombing of the Osirak nuclear plant in Iraq and the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, during which the inexcusable Sabra and Shatila massacres occurred.

Begin's Herut Party has pursued a radical nationalistic line calling for the promotion of settlements in "Judea and Samaria" and their inclusion in a "Greater Israel."

When Begin died in Tel Aviv in 1992 he took his bitterness to the grave, asking to be buried beside Meir Feinstein of the Irgun and Moshe Barazani of the Lehi, who committed suicide in jail while awaiting execution by the British. ✦

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ENDNOTE:

[i] Mandatory Palestine, i.e., under British rule, harbored three Zionist paramilitary groups, terrorists really (Haganah, Irgun Tsvai Leumi and Lehi). The spiritual father of these groups was Ze'ev Jabotinsky. Manachem Begin was the leader of the Irgun. Lehi, aka the Stern Gang, took credit for, among other acts, the assassination of Lord Moyne (Walter Guinness) and Count Folke Bernadotte. Stern himself was a member of both the Irgun and Lehi. Israeli Prime Minister (1983-84) Yitzhak Shamir was a member of the Stern Gang.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HIGHLIGHT

TBR is the highlight of my life. I look forward to it as a child looks to a new toy. You show great courage, along with your great knowledge of history as it really was. Articles telling the truth about Hitler saving Europe and the truth about the so-called holocaust are almost unheard of.

P.J. Buchanan knows the truth about the war, but his new book, which I have, *Churchill, Hitler and the Unnecessary War*, has been totally ignored. The fact that Hitler wanted to call the whole thing off with England after about a year and a half is completely unknown by the ordinary man. Keep up the good work.

Jay W. McFarland
New Mexico

SACRIFICES

As a veteran of the WWII game that included the invasion of Normandy, I look back on that period in my life. All the personnel of the various teams involved fought to prevent the leadership of their respective teams from losing and being dragged before a victor's kangaroo court, branded criminals and sacrificed to the god of war.

Ray Carreau
Washington

A LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

TBR has proved to be "as a light unto those who walk in darkness." The truth has been suppressed, attacked, shunned etc for the purpose of manipulating people and controlling them. Now, I can buy that the famous holocaust is a lie, that our government commits false-flag events to implement a Hegelian dialectic, that the powers that be carry out assassinations, that Columbus wasn't the first white man to discover America and so on, but one issue TBR may have missed consists of an area in our history which may just might prove to be of a much greater magnitude than anything you've covered.

This issue involves a string of events, and I list them, in part, as follows: Second Council of Nicaea, A.D. 1213; Virginia Company Charter, 1606; Articles of Confederation (Article 7); Treaty of Paris; U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 8; Article VI); 13th Amendment; 14th Amendment; and the Act of 1871, to begin with. I hate to be nebulous about what I'm implying. For those who don't know, consider viewing Title 28, Part VI, Chapter 176, Subchapter A, 3002 and take note of how they define the "United States."

Is this controversial? Of course, but it is also the truth. So take heed of what Orwell wrote: "In a world of universal deceit—telling the truth is a revolutionary act." I sincerely hope TBR will endeavor to examine this area of our history, the implications of the Matrix in which we operate, and how we've been tricked into voluntary servitude.

Gary R. Lewis
Pennsylvania

WHO WROTE SHAKESPEARE?

The letter from Grace-Eki Oyama in the January/February issue of TBR is of interest. While Marlowe, Bacon and others have often been mentioned as possible authors of "Shakespeare's works," another prominent person mentioned has been Edward DeVere. Much of the evidence is based on the great similarity between DeVere's poetry and that attributed to Mr. Shakespeare. There is also a whole book devoted to DeVere, as I recall.

Note the following points: Few or no records have been found for Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon; some very brief records have "Shak-sper," or similar spellings; the pictures of Shakespeare look like the head was put on separately; it appears the queen did commission DeVere in some way, but he was forbidden to reveal it; there is a phrase referring to DeVere, "by the way he doth shake his spear"; the wide variety of scenes and events in Shakespeare, including many in Italy, indicate someone who traveled to these places. Did the actor called "Shakespear"?; DeVere was known to be familiar with many levels of society, which could explain references in "Shakespeare" to the upper and lower classes, and familiarity with their habits and speech.

Incidentally, there is a DeVere club in England devoted to him as the author of Shakespeare.

So it appears to make a lot of sense, if someone wanted these works to be done for some reason. Question is, what was the motive? The rest is some pretty good literature, eh? And if DeVere was forbidden to reveal himself, we'd assume the others had to keep quiet as well. If you could unearth this one, it could be a very enlightening part of literary history. Also, the whole plot that gave rise to this phenomenon. How the queen or court was involved, and why. Thank you.

Robert Archer
Illinois

CISTERCIANS VS. GNOSTICS

Loved your article on the Kensington rune stone, but the author is extremely ignorant of the Cistercian Order and misrepresents it by labeling the monks as "Gnostics." I suppose there may have been a few isolated examples of such individuals in the order, although I am aware of none, despite long association with members of that order. Of course, it is much harder to find the true history of the Templars—although a visit to their former chapel in Southwark Cathedral in England does visually lend itself to supporting some of the bizarre stories about them. It has a weird "feel" to it, too. Nevertheless, at the outset, the Templars were model knights and monks, regardless of what may have happened later—and that was very much due to the influence of the Cistercians.

I notice that references to the Catholic Church and formerly Catholic nations in TBR are often historically and factually inaccurate.

Ronald L. Ray
via e-mail

[The editors are inclined to agree with you about the Cistercians and the "Gnostics." However, that was the author's opinion. Perhaps he has information not known to us. As for your other comments, we are concerned that you did not identify any alleged "inaccuracies." If we made a serious error of fact, it is our policy to correct it when this is verified. Incidentally, the editors have a sincere desire not to offend Roman Catholics, Protestants, Uniates, or any Christian confession, recognizing the indissoluble relationship between Western civilization and Christianity.—Ed.]

CAPTION CLARIFICATION

I think your caption to the picture of Seydlitz and Paulus on page 57 of the recent issue is the most absurd misstatement I have ever seen in all my so far 78 years on Earth.

Anthony Young
London, England

[Obviously that portion of our caption should have read "Generaloberst Walther von Seydlitz-Kurzbach and Generalfeldmarschall Friedrich Paulus at Stalingrad in November 1941." Of course they were taken prisoner later by the Soviets. Von Seydlitz-Kurzbach

MORE LETTERS ON FOLLOWING PAGE

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

turned traitor while a POW; Paulus was the highest-ranking German to be taken prisoner until the surrender in 1945 and the first German field marshal ever to be captured.—Ed.]

HOW IS IT DONE?

I have a subscription to TBR and have given one to a friend, too, and pass my copy along. I find it fascinating, especially articles on Hitler. Now I have a question for you. I have read about the info on Obama that has been sealed: medical records, college thesis, college articles, hospital birth records, passports, parents' marriage license. Would really like to know, why the secrecy? How do they get away with that, and why? Who has the authority to do that kind of thing?

Mrs. Richard Kemp
Illinois

WHEN WILL AMERICA AWAKEN?

Israel has weapons of mass destruction, ignores United Nations resolutions, and continues to illegally occupy Palestinian land. How many million Americans have to be unemployed and lining up at soup kitchens before they realize their country is becoming despised and bleeding to death, financially and morally, because of its backing for Israel? Thank you for an excellent magazine.

Maurice Horsburgh
Australia

REMEMBER OUR JAILED MARTYRS

There are many Revisionist martyrs who were heavily fined or jailed in German jails. Gerhard Lauck spent four years in a German jail. Hans Schmidt did one year, I believe. Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stolz are in jail. Fredrick Töben spent seven months in a German jail. Gunther Deckert spent a total of almost four years in jail for his opinions, as did Udo Walendy and Germar Rudolf. Let's honor all our thought martyrs.

Harold G. Jefferson
North Carolina

WAS THE GREAT SPHINX ANUBIS?

Egypt is a land of eternal enigmas. One of the most baffling involves the Giza pyramids and the Great Sphinx. How much of an antiquity are they? Is the sphinx just a few thousand years old, or perhaps 10,000 to 12,000? The standard theory about the sphinx is that it was commissioned by Pharaoh Khafra, who also allegedly constructed the "Second Pyramid," and that the face of the sphinx was carved in his likeness. Apparently there is supposed to be a resemblance between the sphinx's mutilated and eroded face and a statue of Khafra at the Cairo Museum. Actually the two do not look alike.

The only thing tying Khafra to the sphinx is its stele, formerly held between its paws. Now it has flaked off completely, but there was once an inscription with these words: "Khaf . . . statue made for AtumHarmakhis." Traditionalists have read this to mean Khafra was the maker of the sphinx. But here is a problem: The word was not enclosed by a cartouche, the oval shape to denote it is the name of a king. The stele could easily have been added thousands of years after the sphinx was constructed.

If the sphinx was built by Cheops's son, Khafra, the date of its construction would be around 2500 B.C. However, there is visible rainwater erosion, indicating the body of the Sphinx has been exposed to a wet climate between 7000 to 5000 B.C., prior to the Egyptian dynasties, according to geologist Robert Schoch of Boston University. Some of the "new Egyptologists" even date it to about 10,000 B.C.

The head of the Sphinx is far too small for the body and has been probably recarved from what was there before. Robert Temple believes the original head, much larger, was like that of a dog or jackal, in fact the Egyptian jackal god Anubis, which fits with the ancient Egyptians' interest in the "dog star," Sirius.

Anubis was the god who guarded the Earth and the Underworld and protected the body of Osiris, with the Great Pyramid representing Osiris. (Pyramid Texts, Utterance 600: "This king is Osiris; this pyramid of the king is Osiris; this construction of his is Osiris. . . .")

Grace-Eki Oyama
Osaka, Japan

CLARIFICATION ON TRANSLATION

In the January/February 2010 issue, we incorrectly translated Sveta Nedelya. It should have been rendered Holy Sunday Cathedral of Sofia. The restored church is shown at right, with the bomb-damaged church being shown below. The undamaged building shown in the previous issue was the Church of Alexander Nevsky. We apologize for the confusion.

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JULY/AUGUST 2008

The legends of Martin Luther; why Muslims are so mad at the U.S.; Palestinians resist Israel; Wilson's affairs and the fate of Palestine; arch-Zionist Douglas Reed; Allies ransack German patents office; anti-Zionist WWII generals silenced?; genuine victim of the holocaust found: the story of Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom; money: the 12th and final religion.

MARCH/APRIL 2008

Facts and myths about Daniel Boone; white Africans resist NWO; Mossad pegged for Beirut bombing; Israel's nuclear hell bombs; how we can stop imperialist wars; Andrew Jackson's 1832 bank veto; contributions of Germans to world, American history; Third Reich A-bomb test; photo essay: destruction of French cities; what if Hitler had won the war?

MAY/JUNE 2008

The real fate of John Wilkes Booth; Lincoln no emancipator; Bush Ghost confounds British; interview with Siegfried Verbeke; tough questions about the holocaust; who is Willis Carto?; Hitler's gun ban; FDR's enemy alien internment policy examined; Brasillach details an encounter with Gen. Leon Degrelle; Jewish writer exposes "Stalin's willing executioners."

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2008

This edition of TBR is entirely devoted to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's book *The Jews in the Soviet Union.* This is the first full-length review to appear in English. Details: Jewish involvement in the Russian Revolution; the top Jewish assassins responsible for the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the emancipation of the Jews of Russia; pogroms in the Russian Civil War; the Red Army; Jewish commissars; Red agitation in Germany; the Stahlecker Report; more.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2008

Ireland's fight for freedom: the World's longest war; 1972 plot to genocide the Irish; Robert Emmett's gallows speech; Irish Reb thwarts yankee invasion; Battle of Teutoburger Forest revisited; confirmed: Booth survived; I was part of the Lincoln assassination plot; why Japan attacked the U.S.; hidden forces behind WWII; Nazi restrictions on the rights of Jews; Victor Abakumov; with Hitler in Paris; more.

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